

## **Milwaukee Judicial Oversight Demonstration Initiative 1999-2005**

In 1999, Milwaukee County was one of three sites selected to participate in the five-year Judicial Oversight Demonstration Initiative (JOI) – a national demonstration project funded by the U.S. Department of Justice’s Office on Violence Against Women. The other two sites were Washtenaw County, Michigan and Dorchester District in Boston, Massachusetts.

JOI was created to test the idea that a coordinated community response to domestic violence that ensures focused judicial attention and a systematic criminal justice response can improve victim safety and increase offender accountability.

The JOI project in Milwaukee was administered through the Office of the Chief Judge in the First Judicial District of Wisconsin. Key partners included the Office of the District Attorney, the Office of the Public Defender, the Milwaukee Police Department, the Department of Corrections, Sojourner Truth House, Task Force on Family Violence, the Milwaukee Women’s Center, and the Milwaukee County Law Enforcement Executives Association (MCLEEA).

System enhancements were made as a result of identified gaps in the response to domestic violence. These enhancements include:

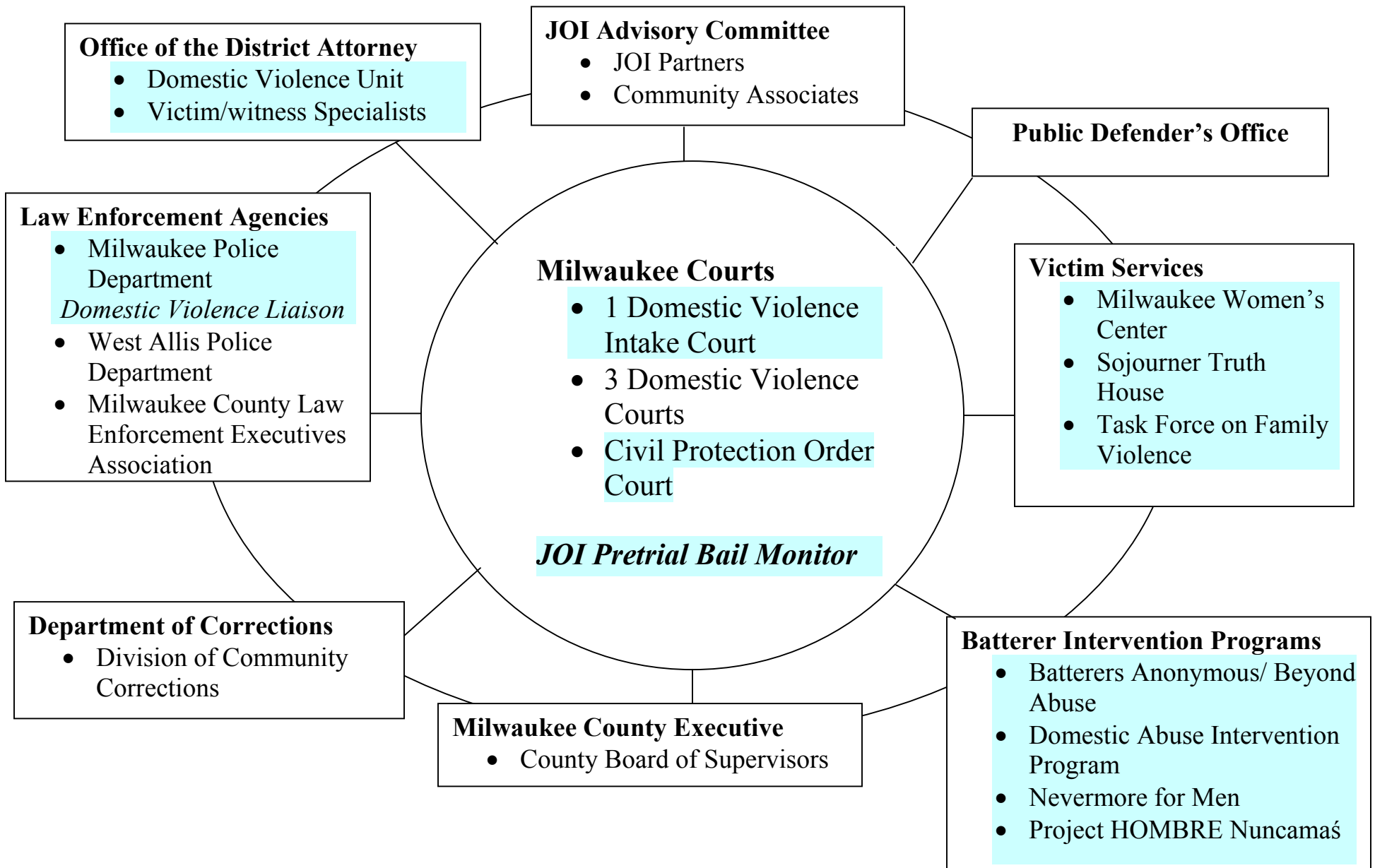
- Felony domestic violence cases were transferred from the general felony courts to the 3 specialized DV courts. As a result, funding was provided to the District Attorney’s office, DV Unit for felony and additional misdemeanor prosecutors.
- A waiting room was created in the courthouse to provide victims and their children with a safe place to wait for their court appearance.
- Implementation of probation review hearings to monitor offender compliance with probation conditions including completion of batterer intervention programs.
- Increased capacity in existing batterer intervention programs (BIP) to handle the increased referrals and attendance of programs as a result of probation review hearings.
- A fourth specialized DV court to (DVCC) was created to handle all pretrial DV activity including pleas. This took pressure off the three existing DV courts to alleviate court congestion and allow the courts to handle felonies and probation review hearings.
- The Pretrial Monitoring Program (PMP) to monitor bail conditions of DV defendants who were repeat offenders and therefore considered high-risk,
- A Domestic Violence Liaison (DVL) was added to the Family Violence Unit of the Milwaukee Police Department to follow up with victims after an incident.
- Additional staff at the Older Abused Women’s Project in the Milwaukee Women’s Center, to increase capacity to serve this population.
- A Domestic Violence Hotline Liaison at Sojourner Truth House to follow up with victims identified by staff as in need of additional services.
- Expansion to services provided at the Task Force on Family Violence’s Restraining Order Clinic including taking digital pictures.
- Improvements to the restraining order process including the creation of a formalized court.

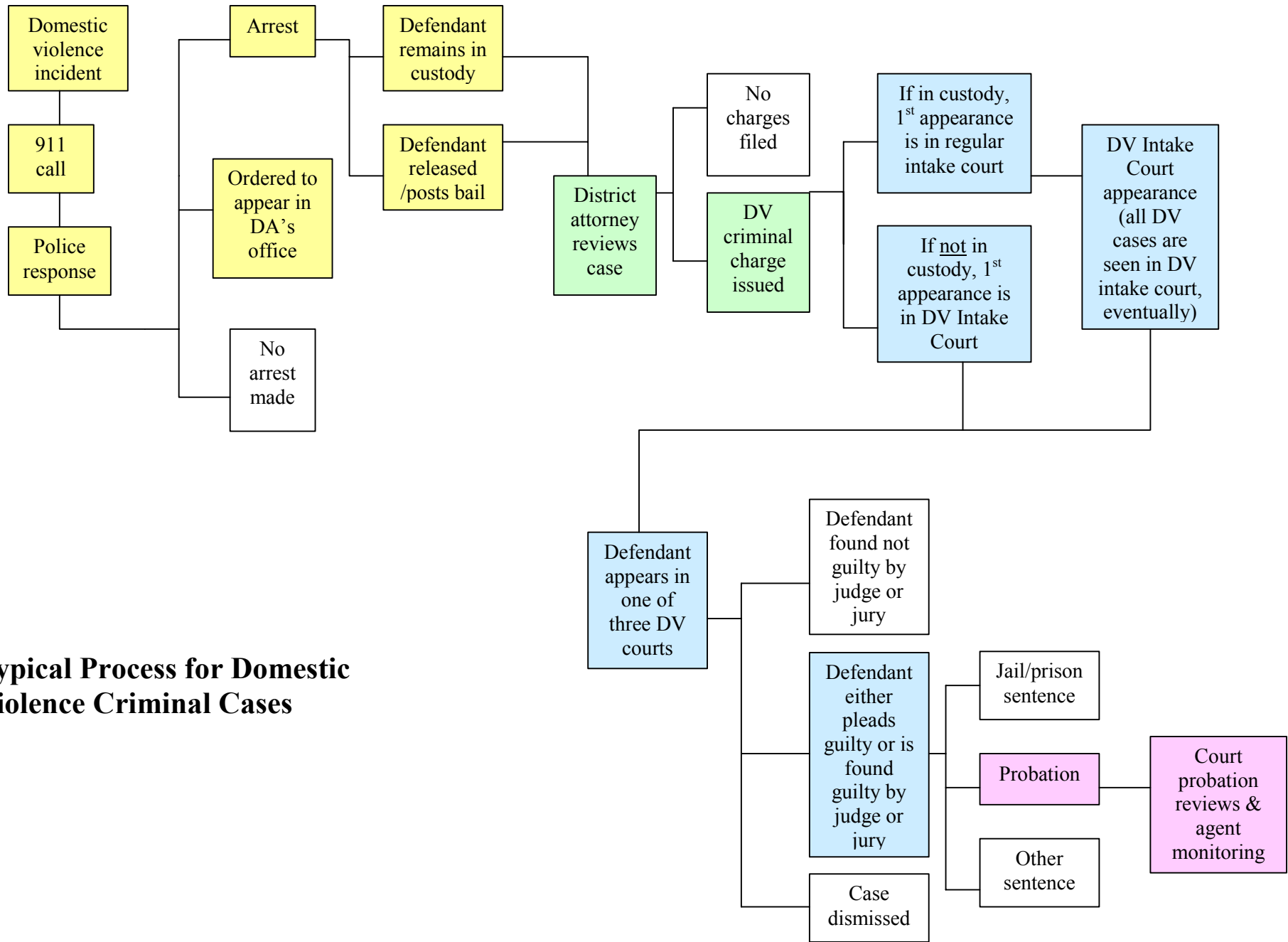
- Court Processing Committee chaired by the presiding DV judge and staffed by the JODI associate director. Committee members included representatives of the above-listed partners.
- Technical assistance to the Department of Corrections to create the Domestic Violence Offender Supervision and Victim Contact Protocol.

As the JOI was a demonstration project, it was heavily evaluated. Each of the JOI funded partners participated in the national evaluation, which was sponsored by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and conducted by the Urban Institute in Washington, DC. In addition to the national evaluation the JOI collected data across the system locally. This report represents the analysis of selected data throughout the life of the JOI project.

The chart below represents the JOI partners. All partners shaded in blue received direct funding from the grant.

## Milwaukee Judicial Oversight Demonstration Initiative Local Partners

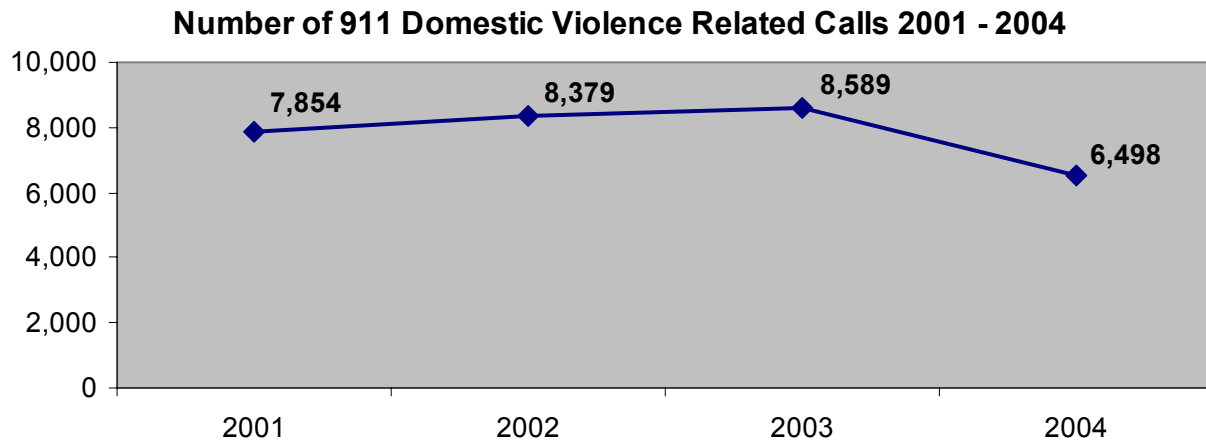




## Typical Process for Domestic Violence Criminal Cases

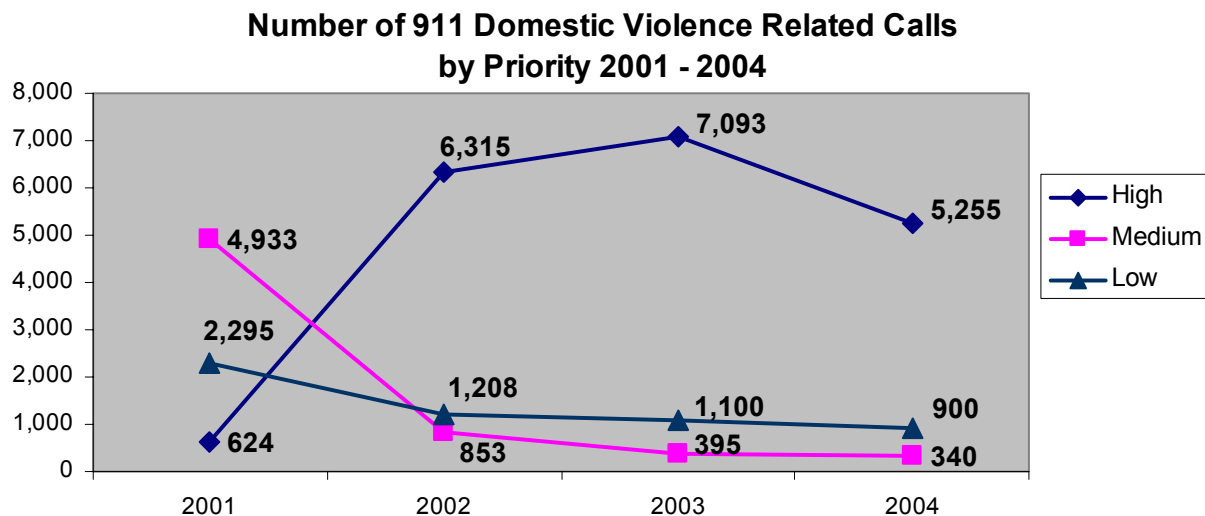
## 911 Calls to the Milwaukee Police Department

Data on 911 calls to MPD were collected from January 2001 to September 2005. The number of DV related calls increased 9% from 7,854 in 2002 to 8,589 in 2003 then decreased 24% to 6,498 in 2004.



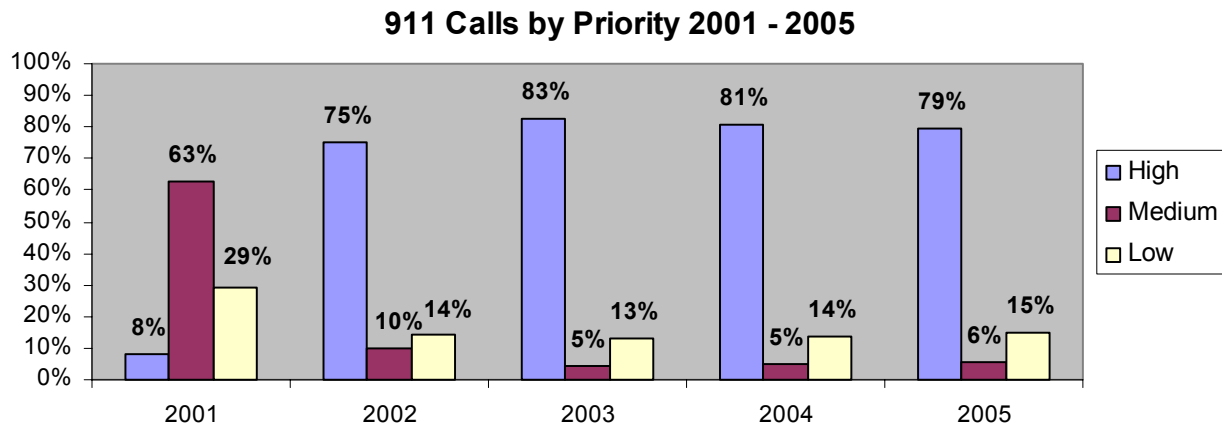
\*2005 data is not shown because it is not a full year's data.

There was a significant shift in the priority of DV calls between 2001 and 2002 through 2005. This is explained by a policy change within MPD in which DV calls became a high priority. The number of high priority calls increased 12% from 6,315 in 2002 to 7,093 in 2003 and then decreased 26% to 5,255 in 2004.



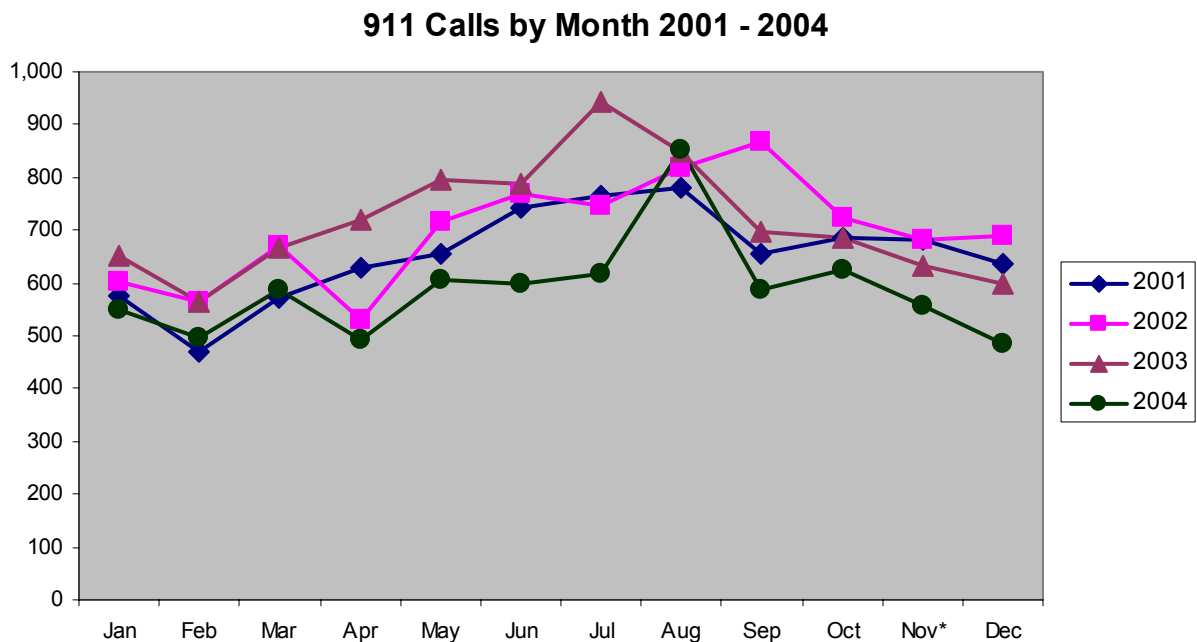
\*2005 data is not shown because it is not a full year's data.

The percentage of calls that were high priority increased from 75% in 2002 to 79% in 2005.



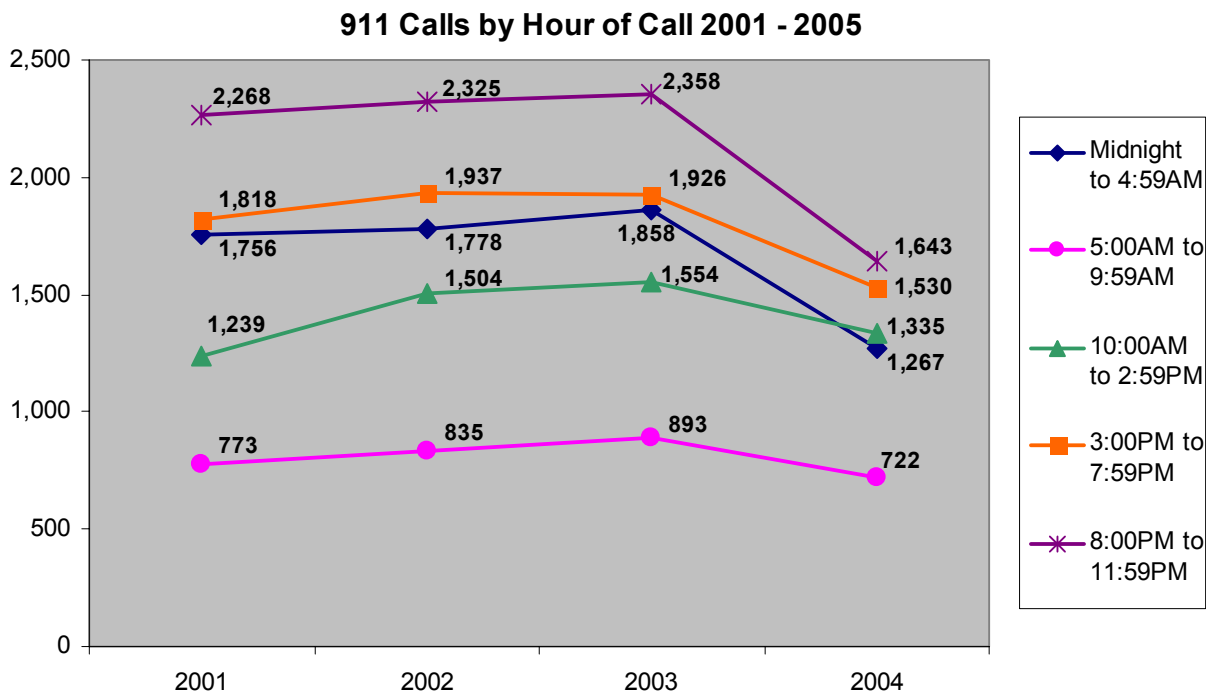
\*2005 data is for calls from January through September

Adding all years together, August received the most 911 calls of any month. Individual years varied slightly, but all show the same pattern of lower calls in January and February increasing to peak sometime in July, August or September then declining through the end of the calendar year.

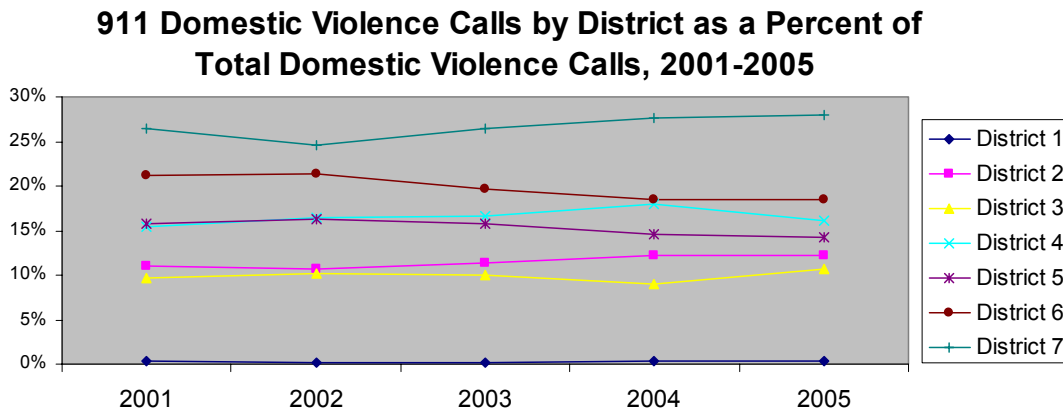


\*November 2004 calls estimated due to missing data. Scale of the graph is contracted to show differences.

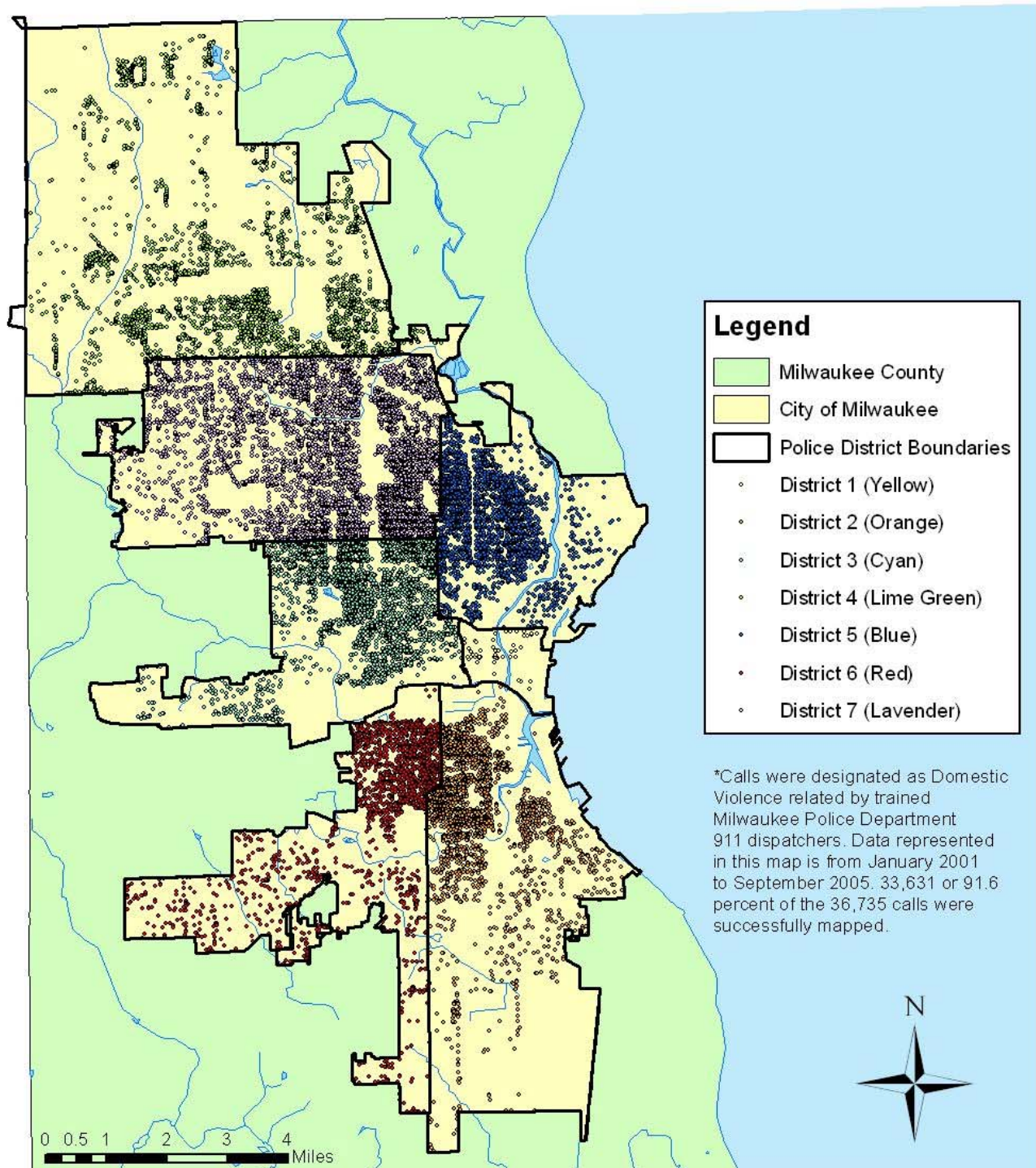
In each year, the busiest time of day for DV calls was 8:00PM to 11:59PM. Either side of this time range (3:00PM to 7:59PM and Midnight to 4:59AM) had the second highest number of calls in each year. The time range of 10:00AM to 2:59PM was third highest in 2001 through 2003, but became busier in 2004 and 2005. In each year, the time frame with the least number of calls was 5:00AM to 9:59AM.



The jurisdiction that the Milwaukee Police Department polices contains seven districts. Although the total number of Domestic Violence related calls has decreased since 2001, there has not been much fluctuation from one year to the other in the percent of domestic violence calls received by each district as a percent of the total domestic violence calls for each year. District 7 had about 27% of the total domestic violence call for any given year.



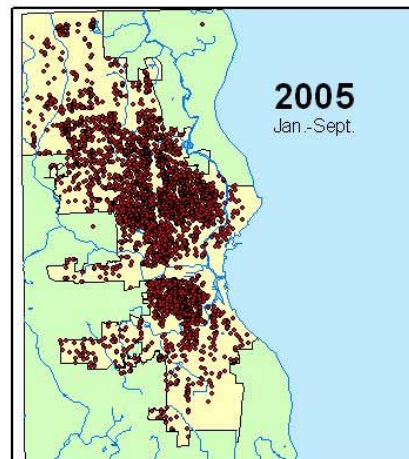
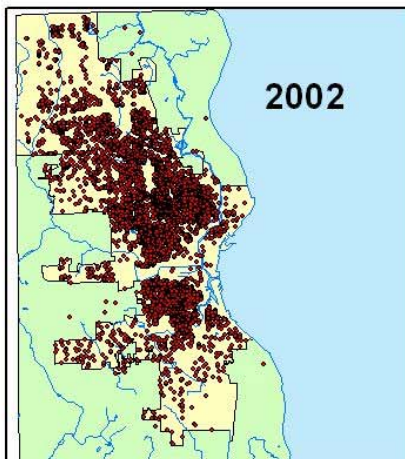
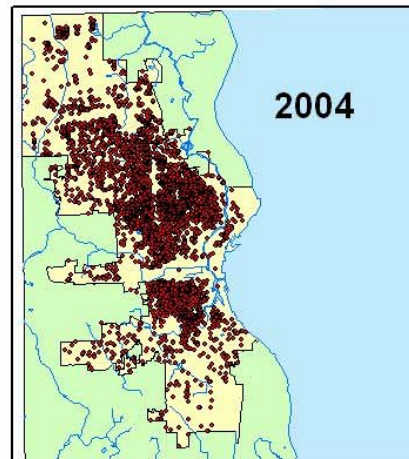
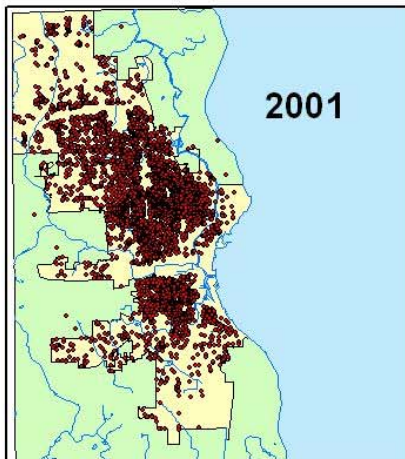
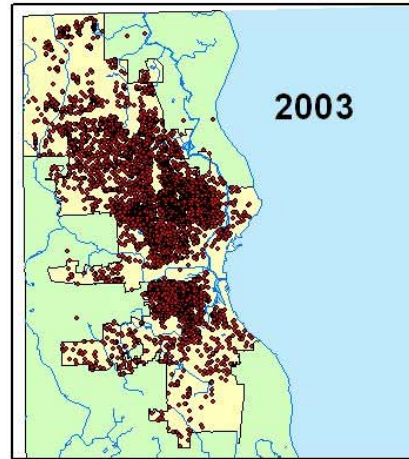
# 911 Domestic Violence Calls for Service to the Milwaukee Police Department by District, 2001-2005\*





# 911 Domestic Violence Calls for Service to the Milwaukee Police Department, 2001-2005

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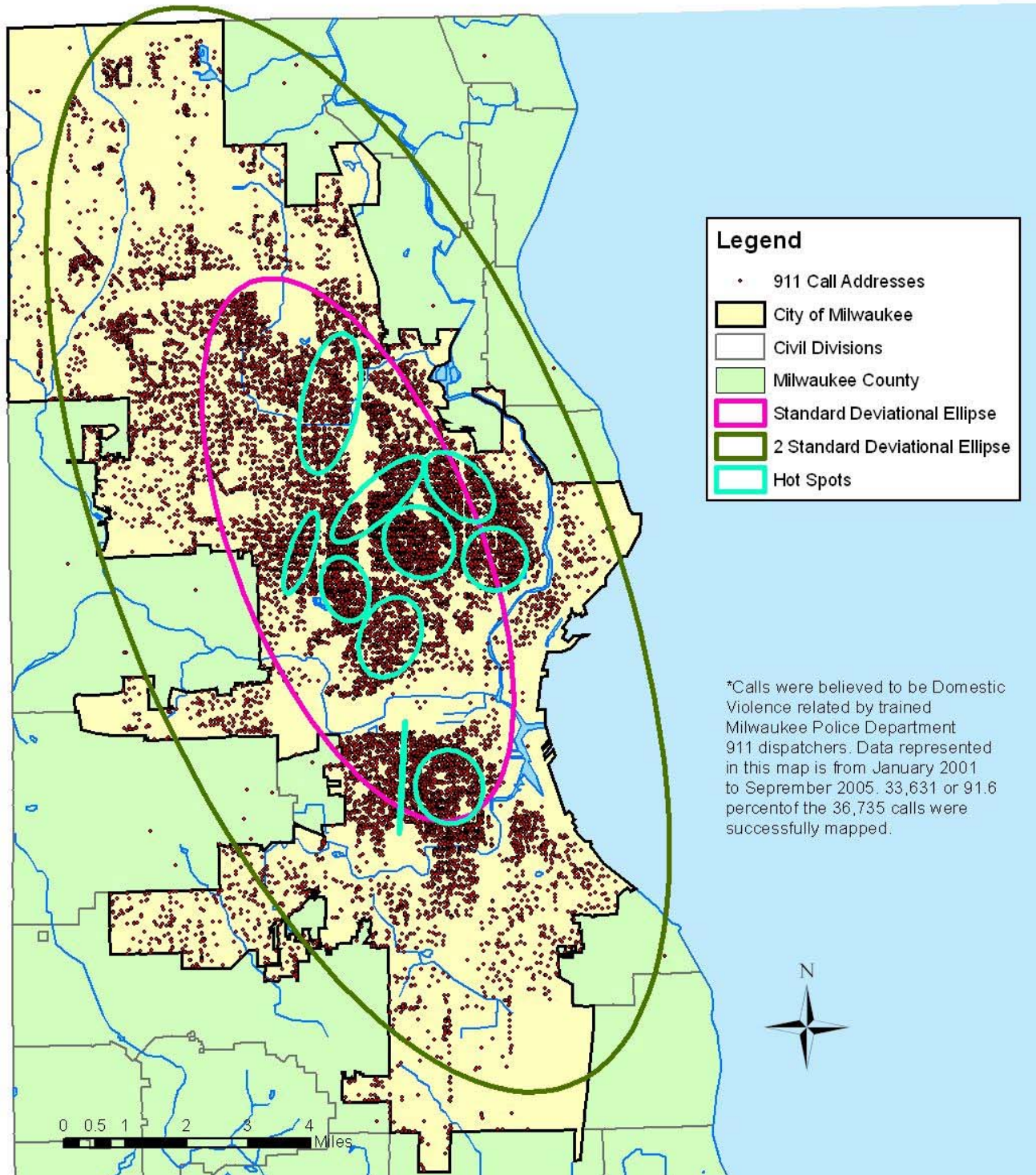


The previous map which displayed the locations of 911 Domestic Violence Related Calls for Service shows that their geographic distribution is remarkably stable. There does not appear to be much fluctuation from year to year. Although the number of calls varies from one year to the other, the areas of concentration have not changed. Factors that may contribute to such similar distributions include areas within Milwaukee County that cannot be built upon such as: lakes, rivers, highways, airports, and the location of residential housing as opposed to commercial and or retail space in downtown Milwaukee.

The features on the next map include ellipses that were calculated using a crime analysis program named CrimeStat III, which was developed through funding from the National Institute of Justice. Each of the mapped 911 calls was given an x and a y coordinate and CrimeStat was used to create three ellipses. The first ellipse referred to as “Standard Deviational Ellipse” is based on the two dimensional idea of a standard deviation. CrimeStat analyzes all of the x and y coordinates to create an average distance from the mean center of the 911 addresses. The “Standard Deviational Ellipse” by definition contains 68 % of all addresses. The “2 Standard Deviational Ellipse” simply doubles the distance from the center to the edge of the Standard Deviational Ellipse and contains over 95 % of all addresses.

The Hot Spots are areas of particularly high concentrations of 911 calls. These ellipses were created using an algorithm known as the Nearest Neighbor Hierarchical approach. The mathematical computation of Hot Spots was all but impossible before modern day personal computers.

# 911 Domestic Violence Calls to the Milwaukee Police Department, 2001-2005\*



## Milwaukee District Attorney's Office Domestic Violence Charging

After an arrest is made or a warrant is issued, the case is sent to the District Attorney's (DA) office for a review of the charges

### Case Flow

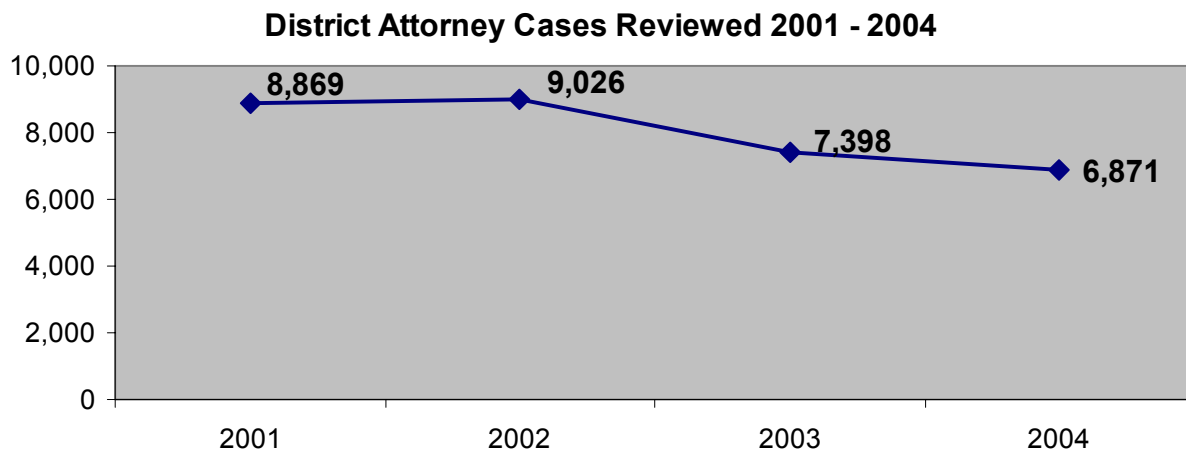
	MPD 911 Calls	Cases Reviewed by DA	Cases Charged by DA	% of Cases Charged by DA
<b>2001</b>	7,854	8,869	4,212	47%
<b>2002</b>	8,379	9,026	3,567	40%
<b>2003</b>	8,589	7,398	3,270	44%
<b>2004</b>	6,498	6,871	2,978	43%
<b>2005*</b>	5,396	3,727	1,715	46%

\*Not a full year of data

Attachment 1 presents a summary of data entered on the District Attorneys' Office Daily Charging Logs to record the types of cases reviewed and charged, their statuses and whether they were Suburban or City of Milwaukee cases. Data were collected from January 2001 to September 2005.

### Cases Reviewed

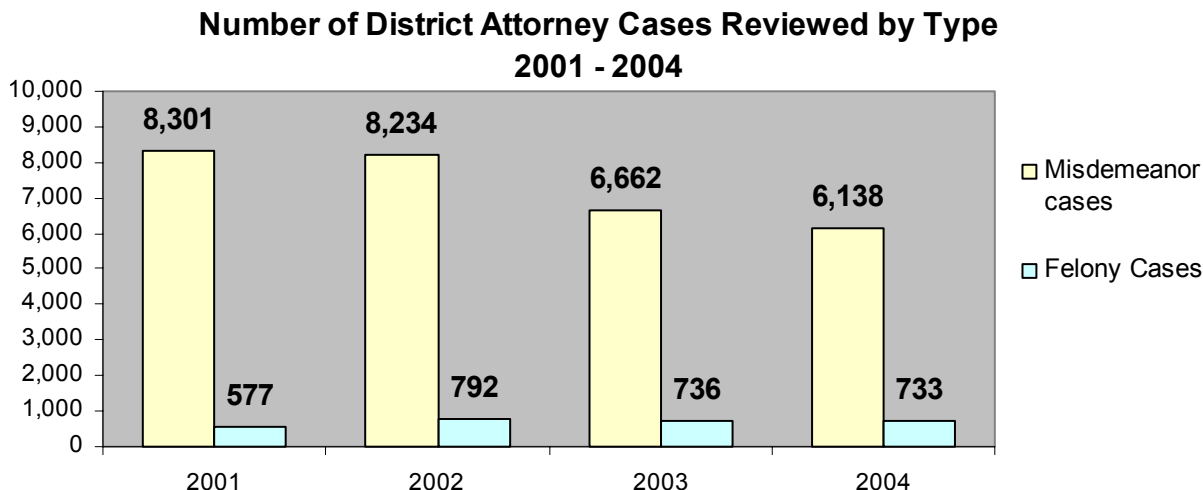
The number of cases reviewed dropped 22% from 8,869 in 2001 to 6,871 in 2004. The largest one year decline was 18% from 9,026 in 2002 to 7,398 in 2003.



\*2005 data is not shown because it is not a full year of data

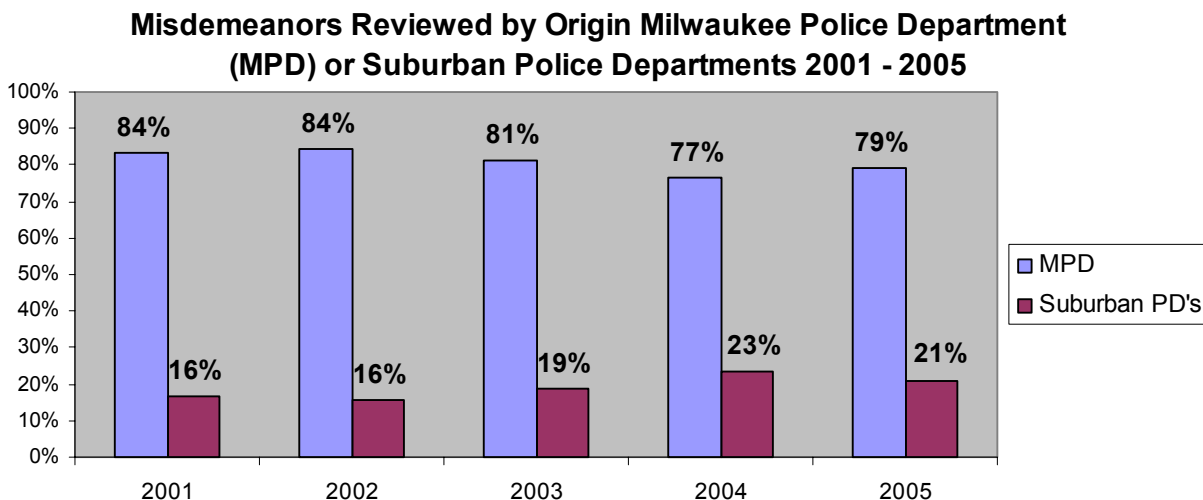


The graph below shows that the vast majority of cases reviewed were misdemeanors. The number of misdemeanor cases reviewed declined by 26% from 8,301 in 2001 to 6,138 in 2004. The graph also shows that the number of felonies increased by 27% from 577 in 2001 to 733 in 2004.



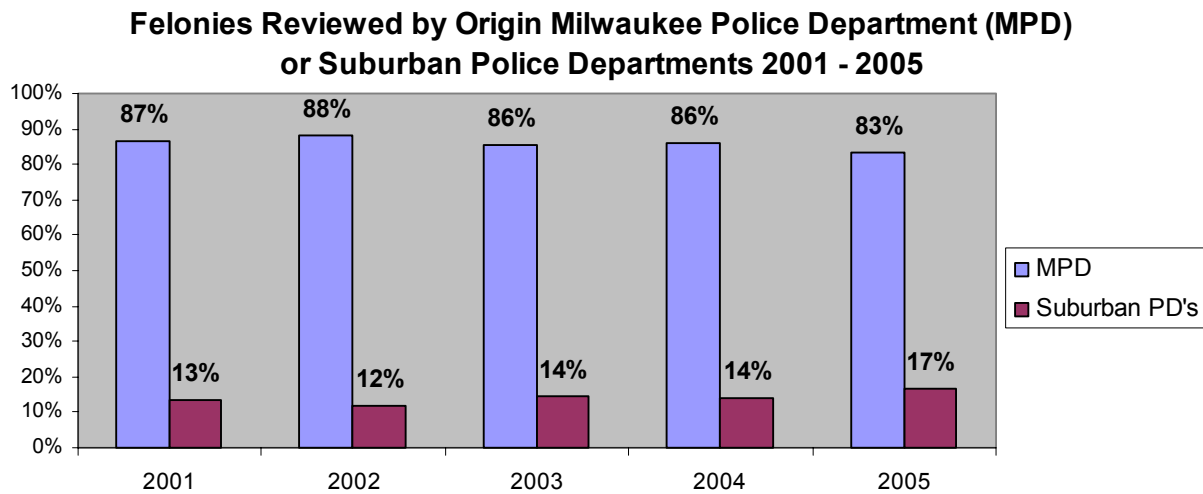
\*2005 data is not shown because it is not a full year of data

With both misdemeanor and felony cases, the Milwaukee Police Department (MPD) compared to Suburban departments reported the vast majority of cases reviewed. The percentage of misdemeanor cases reported by MPD declined slightly between 2001 (84% of cases) and 2005 (79% of cases).



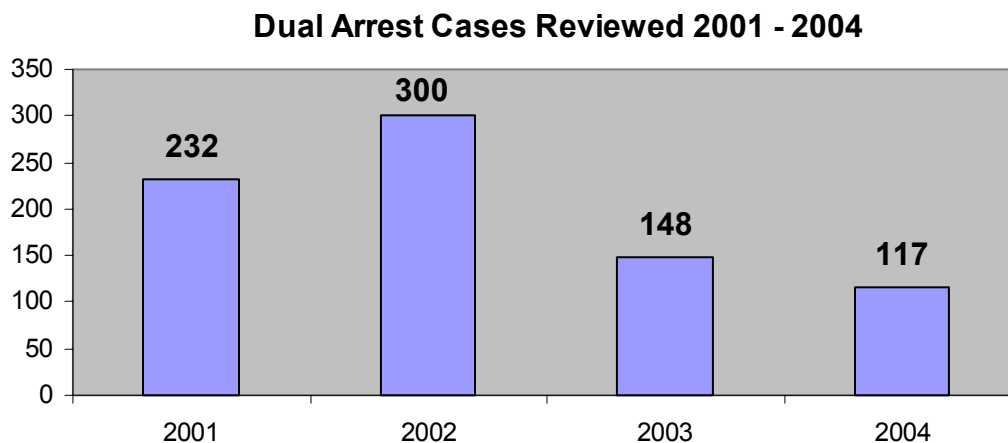
\*2005 data was collected from January through September

The percentage of felony cases reviewed that were reported by MPD and Suburban agencies remained virtually unchanged from 2001 to 2005.



\*2005 data was collected from January through September

Cases reviewed in which both parties to the domestic abuse incident were arrested (dual arrests) declined by 50% from 232 in 2001 to 117 in 2004 with a spike of 300 cases in 2002.

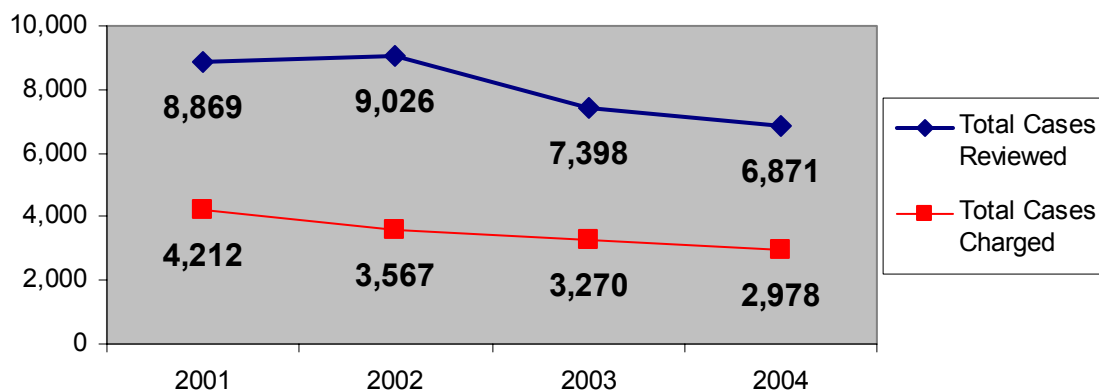


\*2005 data is not shown because it is not a full year of data

## Cases Charged

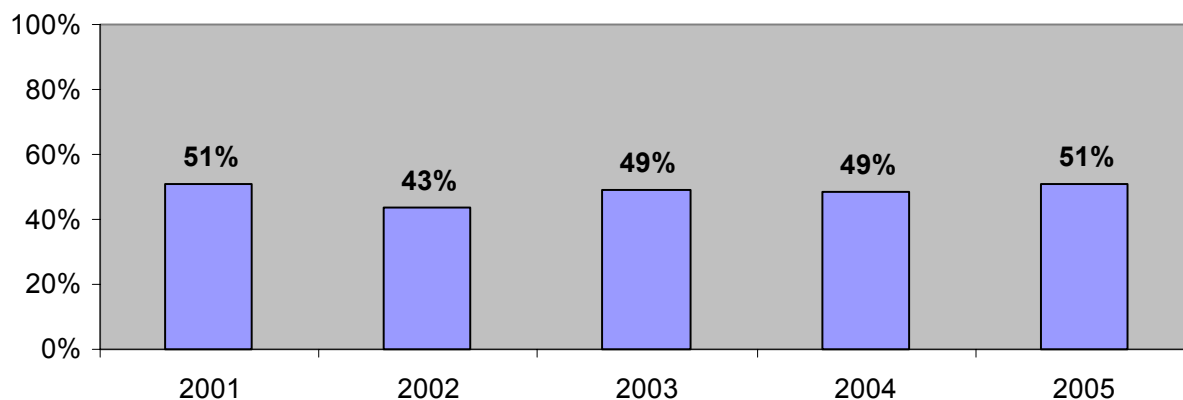
The number of cases charged also declined during the JODI project. Cases charged declined by 29% from 4,212 in 2001 to 2,978 in 2004 while cases reviewed declined 22% during the same time period.

**District Attorney Cases Reviewed and Charged 2001-2004**



In 2001, 51% of cases reviewed by the DA were charged. Although there was a slight dip to 43% of cases in 2002, the percentage of cases charged was relatively constant from 2001 to 2005.

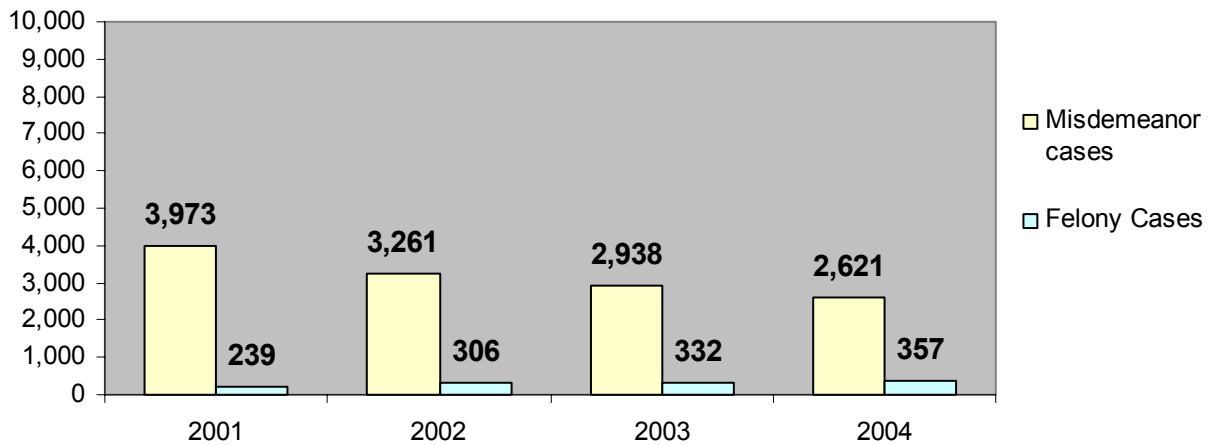
**Overall Charge Rates 2001 - 2005**



\*2005 data was collected from January through September

The number of misdemeanor cases charged declined by 34% from 3,973 in 2001 to 2,621 in 2004. The number of felony cases charged increased by 49% from 239 in 2001 to 357 in 2004.

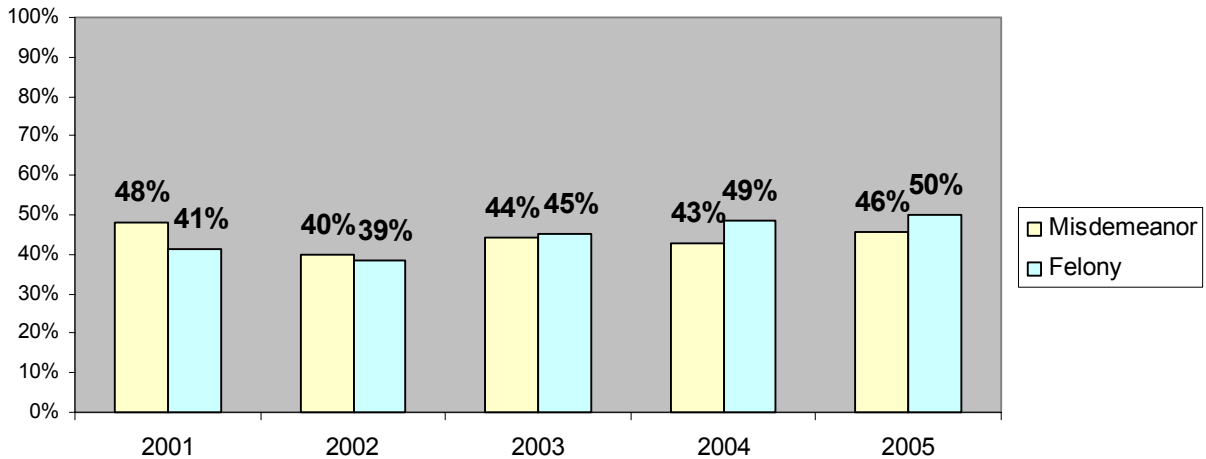
**District Attorney Cases Charged by Type 2001 - 2004**



\*2005 data is not shown because it is not a full year of data

From 2001 to 2005, charge rates for misdemeanors and felonies were very similar. Although there was a slight dip in 2002, the percentage of cases charged was relatively constant from 2001 to 2005.

**Percentage of Incidents Charged by Type 2001 - 2005**

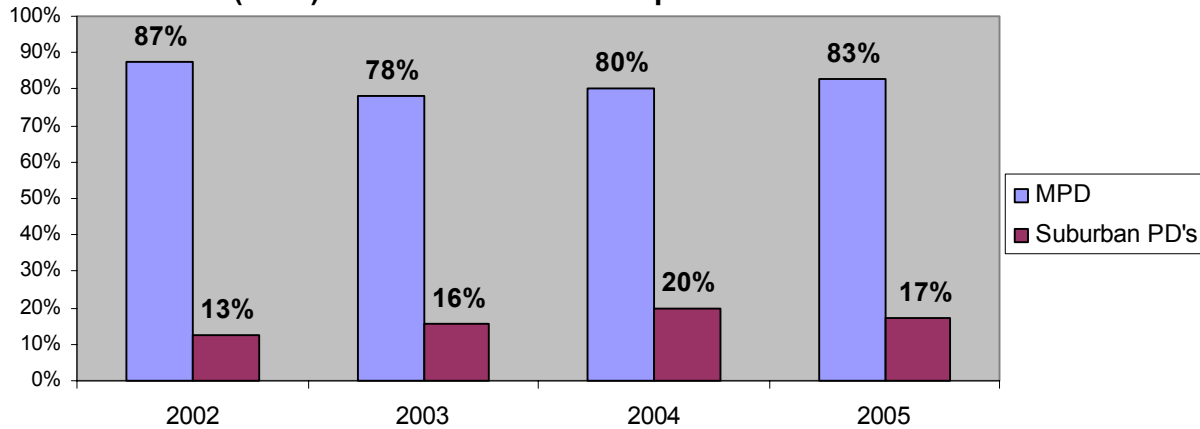


\*2005 data was collected from January through September



In 2001 87% of cases charged were reported by MPD. This percentage declined slightly to 78% in 2003, 80% in 2004 and 83% in 2005.

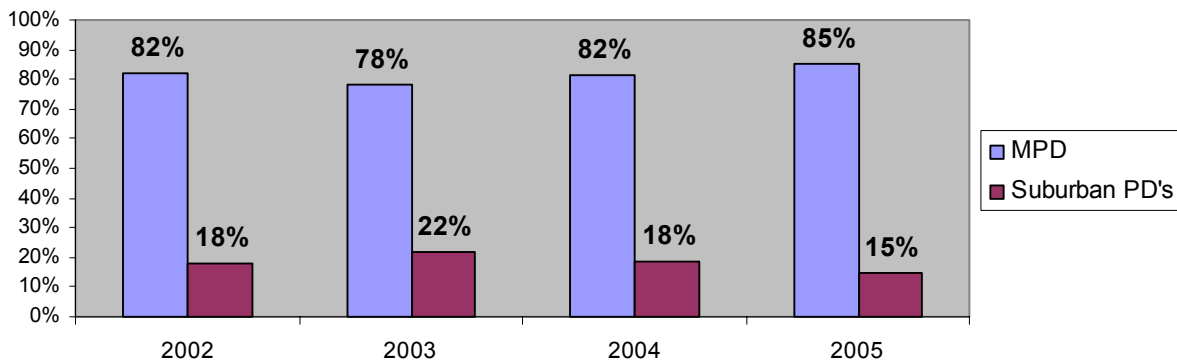
### **Misdemeanors Charged by Origin Milwaukee Police Department (MPD) or Suburban Police Departments 2001 - 2005**



\*2005 data was collected from January through September

In 2001, 82% of the felonies charged were reported by the MPD. Although there was a slight dip to 78% of cases in 2002, the percentage of cases charged was relatively constant from 2001 to 2005.

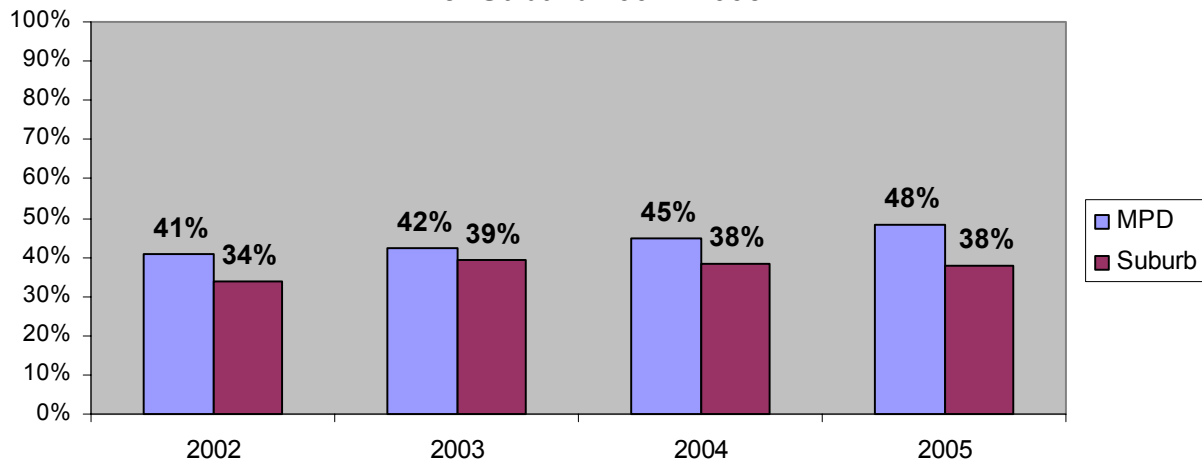
### **Felonies Charged by Origin Milwaukee Police Department (MPD) or Suburban Police Departments 2001 - 2005**



\*2005 data was collected from January through September

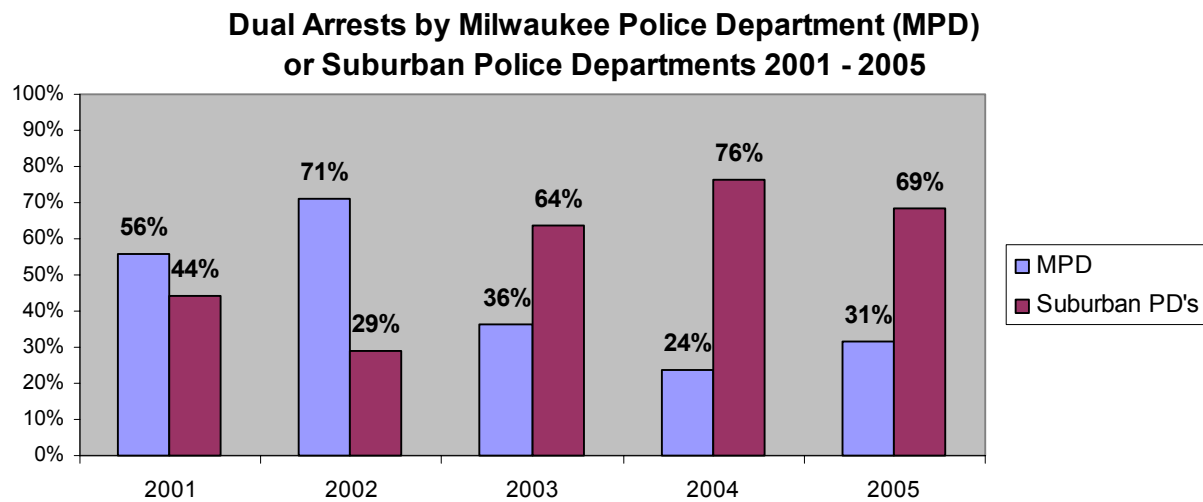
In 2002 there was a substantial gap between the percentages of Suburban cases charged compared to cases reviewed and MPD cases charged compared to cases reviewed. This gap narrowed in 2003 then began to widen again to 2005 when the charge rate for MPD was 10 percentage points higher than the charge rate for the Suburban agencies.

**Charge Rates by Origin Milwaukee Police Department (MPD)  
or Suburb 2001 - 2005**



\*2005 data was collected from January through June

In 2001, 56% of dual arrests were by Milwaukee Police. The percentage rose to 71% in 2002. The subsequent drop in dual arrests by MPD was most likely the result of intensive domestic violence training (including identification of primary physical aggressor) for MPD officers.



\*2005 data was collected from January through September

# Attachment 1: Summary of District Attorney Daily Logs of Cases 2001 – 2005

Misdemeanor cases							
Year	Total	In Custody Misdemeanor	Out-of-custody Misdemeanor	Suburb Misdemeanor	Processed Misdemeanor	Not Processed Misdemeanor	Other Misdemeanor
2001	8,292	3,519	3,408	1,365	3,973	3,281	256
2002	8,214	3,442	3,498	1,274	3,261	3,739	398
2003	6,662	2,764	2,632	1,266	2,938	3,044	207
2004	6,138	2,414	2,286	1,438	2,621	2,643	184
2005*	3,366	1,332	1,332	702	1,534	1,517	103
Total	32,672	13,471	13,156	6,045	14,327	14,224	1,148

Dual Arrests Misdemeanor and/or Felony				
Total	No Resulting Charges	Resulting Charges	Suburb	MPD
232	199	33	103	129
300	183	117	87	213
148	131	17	94	54
117	101	16	89	28
67	49	18	46	21
864	663	201	419	445

Felony Cases				
Year	Total	Processed Felony	Not Processed Felony	Other Felony
2001	577	239	299	65
2002	792	306	314	96
2003	736	332	259	63
2004	733	357	255	52
2005	361	181	170	25
Total	3,199	1,415	1,297	301

Suburb Misdemeanor Cases				
Year	Total	Processed Suburb Misdemeanor	Not Processed Suburb Misdemeanor	Other Suburb Misdemeanor
2001	1,365			
2002	1,274	411	637	35
2003	1,266	464	708	32
2004	1,438	525	757	66
2005	702	261	361	44
Total	6,045	1,661	2,463	177

MPD Misdemeanor Cases				
Total	MPD Processed Misdemeanor	MPD Not Processed Misdemeanor	MPD Other Misdemeanor	Multiple Charges Misdemeanor
6,927				1,633
6,940	2,850	3,102	363	1,357
5,396	2,300	1,924	2,906	1,173
4,700	2,096	1,886	118	975
2,664	1,273	1,156	59	511
26,627	8,519	8,068	3,446	5,649

Suburb Felony Cases				
Year	Total	Processed Suburb Felony	Not Processed Suburb Felony	Other Suburb Felony
2001	77			
2002	92	54	26	7
2003	106	72	23	5
2004	101	66	27	10
2005	61	27	10	1
Total	437	219	86	23

MPD Felony Cases			
Total	MPD Processed Felony	MPD Not Processed Felony	MPD Other Felony
500			
700	252	288	89
630	260	236	58
632	291	228	42
300	154	160	24
2,762	957	912	213

Year	Total Reviewed Suburb (Misdemeanor & Felony)	Total Charged Suburb (Misdemeanor & Felony)
2001	1,442	
2002	1,366	465
2003	1,372	536
2004	1,539	591
2005	763	288
Total	6,482	1,880

Total Reviewed MPD (Misdemeanor & Felony)	Total Charged MPD (Misdemeanor & Felony)
7,427	0
7,640	3,102
6,026	2,560
5,332	2,387
2,964	1,427
29,389	9,476

Total Reviewed Misdemeanor & Felony	Total Charged Misdemeanor & Felony
8,869	4,212
9,026	3,567
7,398	3,270
6,871	2,978
3,727	1,715
35,891	15,742

## Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA)

In Milwaukee, a defendant can request a Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA). The District Attorney's (DA) office makes occasional use of DPAs primarily involving minor incidents of violence. The decision to accept or reject a DPA request is based on several factors: defendant's prior criminal record, character, employment history, and life circumstances; type of charge; level of violence and threat of danger; injury to victim; alcohol and drug abuse; prior history of domestic violence; wishes of the victim; circumstances of the victim at the time of the offense (e.g. disability or pregnancy); use or threat of use of weapons; general facts of the case; defendant's likelihood of success in treatment; the probability of recidivism; and the presence of children.

Defendants must sign a written agreement that sets the terms and conditions of the DPA, stipulate to the facts in the criminal complaint and waive their right to a jury trial. Failure to comply with the terms of the DPA results in a conviction. These criteria were established in early 2003.

DPA data were collected from January 2002 to September 2005. As a percentage of cases reviewed by the DA, the number of DPAs is very small.

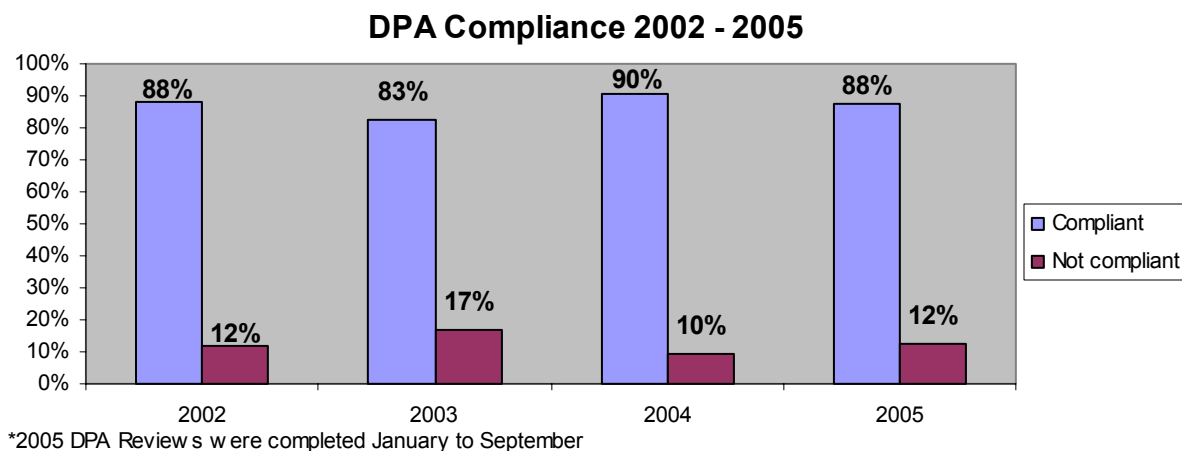
**Case Flow**

	<b>911 Calls</b>	<b>Cases Reviewed by DA</b>	<b>Cases Charged by DA</b>	<b>Percent of Cases Charged</b>	<b>DPAs Offered by DA</b>	<b>Percent of DA Charges Offered a DPA</b>
<b>2001</b>	7,854	8,869	4,212	47%		
<b>2002</b>	8,379	9,026	3,567	39%	75	2%
<b>2003</b>	8,589	7,398	3,270	44%	64	2%
<b>2004</b>	6,498	6,871	2,978	43%	83	3%
<b>2005*</b>	5,396	3,727	1,715	46%	73	4%

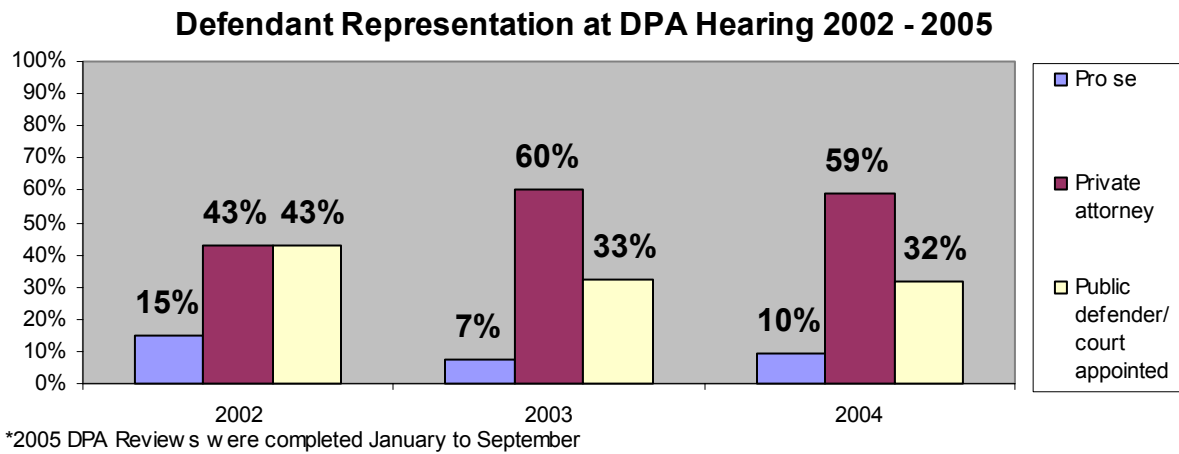
The percentage of DPA cases in which the city of Milwaukee was the arresting municipality decreased from 61% in 2002 to 54% in 2003 and to 50% in 2004. The Suburban municipality with the most DPAs is West Allis. In 2004, Greenfield had nearly the same percentage of total DPAs as did West Allis.

Arresting Municipality	2002		2003		2004	
Brown Deer	3	4%			3	4%
Cudahy	1	1%				
Franklin	1	1%	1	2%	4	5%
Glendale					1	1%
Greendale	2	3%	3	5%	2	3%
Greenfield	3	4%	5	8%	8	10%
Hales Corners			2	3%	1	1%
Milwaukee	46	61%	34	54%	40	50%
Oak Creek	2	3%	4	6%	5	6%
St Francis	1	1%	1	2%	1	1%
Wauwatosa	3	4%	2	3%	4	5%
West Allis	11	15%	11	17%	9	11%
West Milwaukee					2	3%
Whitefish Bay	2	3%				
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>		<b>63</b>		<b>80</b>	

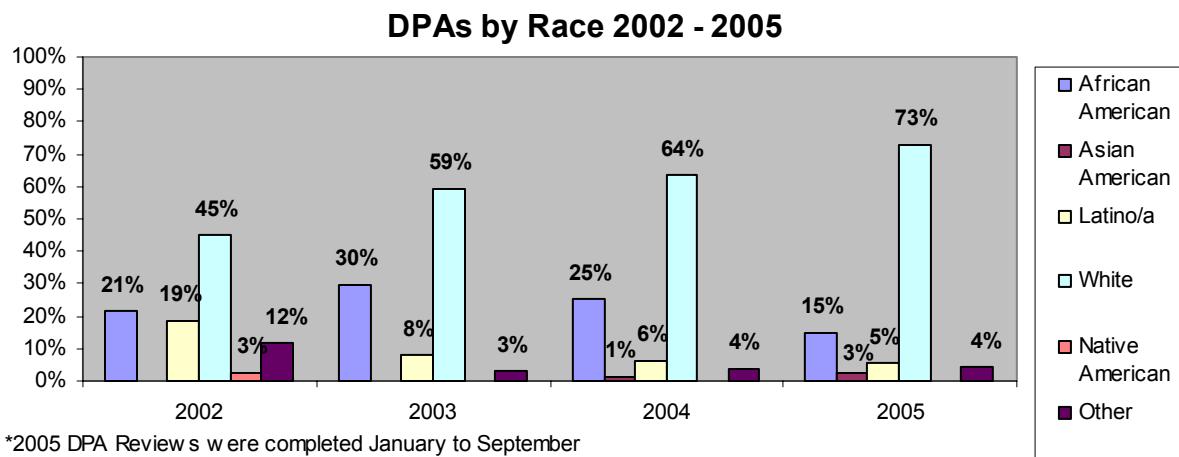
Most of the defendants successfully completed the terms of their DPA.



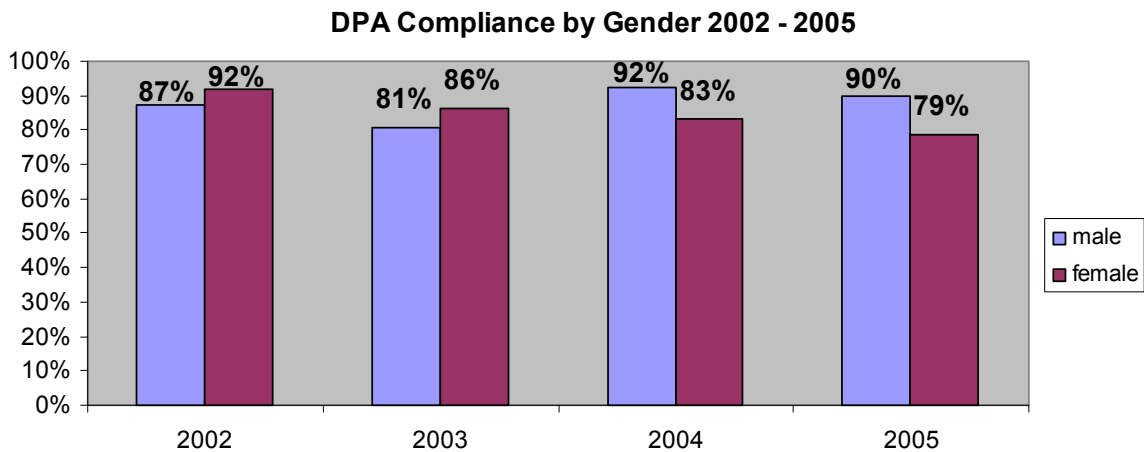
The percentage of DPA defendants with a private attorney rose from 43% in 2003 to around 60% in 2004 and 2005.



The percentage of all DPAs that were offered to White defendants increased from 45% in 2002 to 73% in 2005.

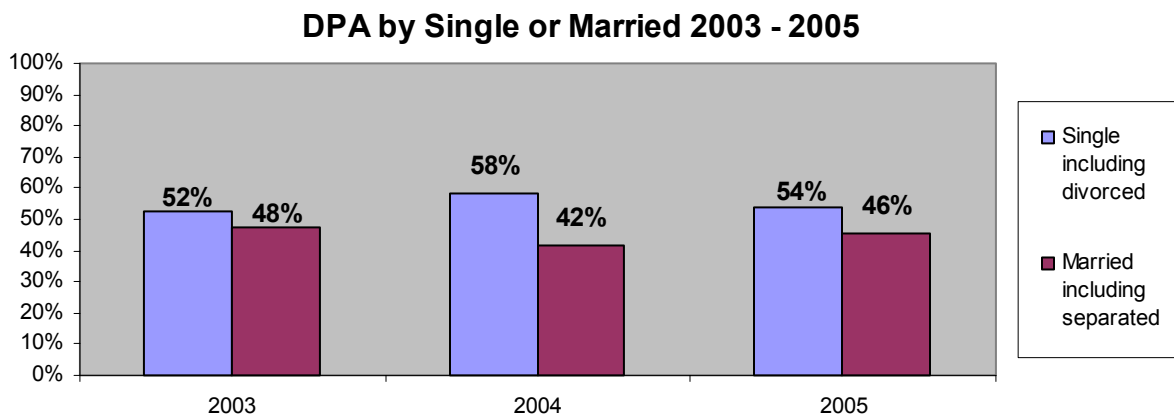


The majority of DPAs were offered to males, however, the majority of defendants in all cases were male.



\*2005 DPA Review s were completed January to September

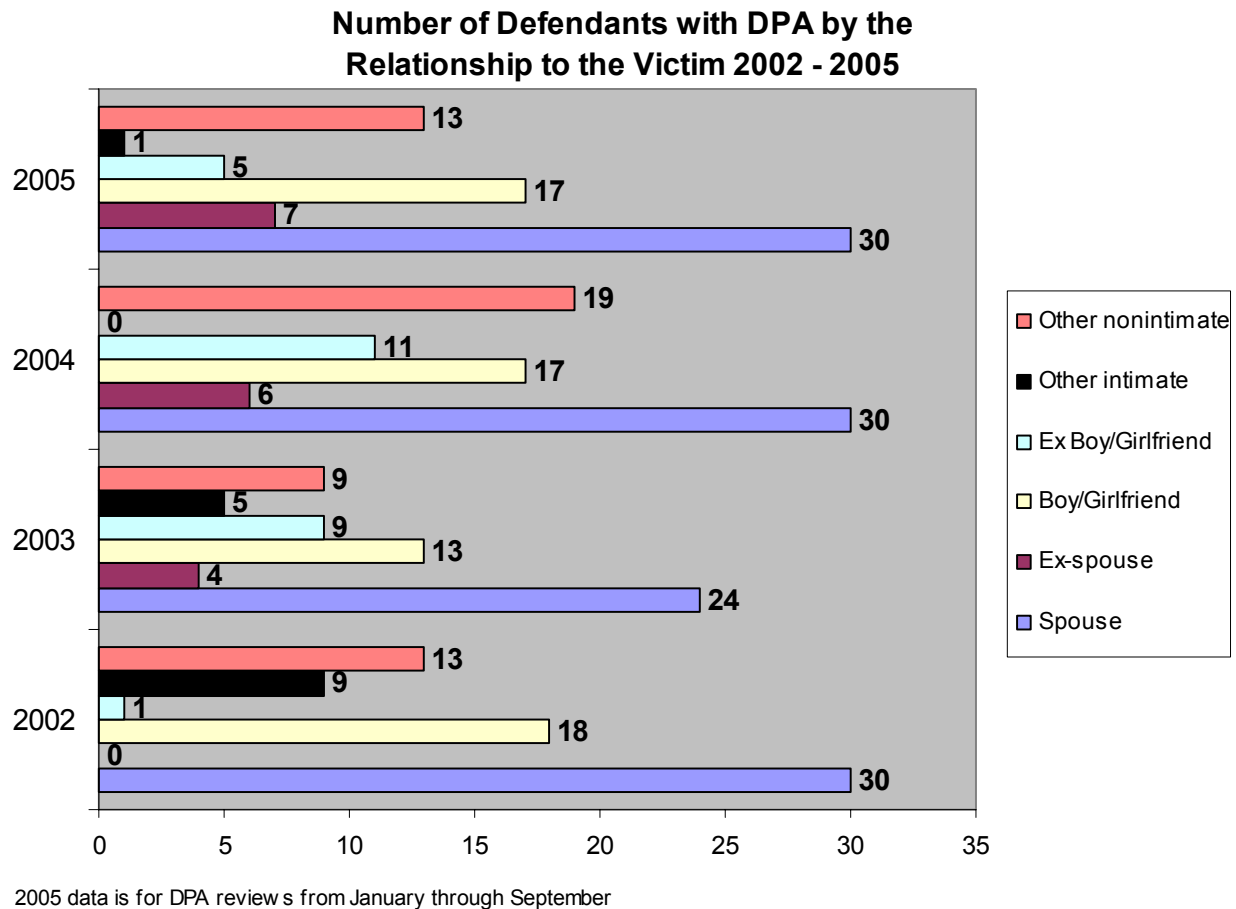
Of the DPAs offered, a slightly higher percentage went to single rather than married defendants. However, the difference is not statistically significant.



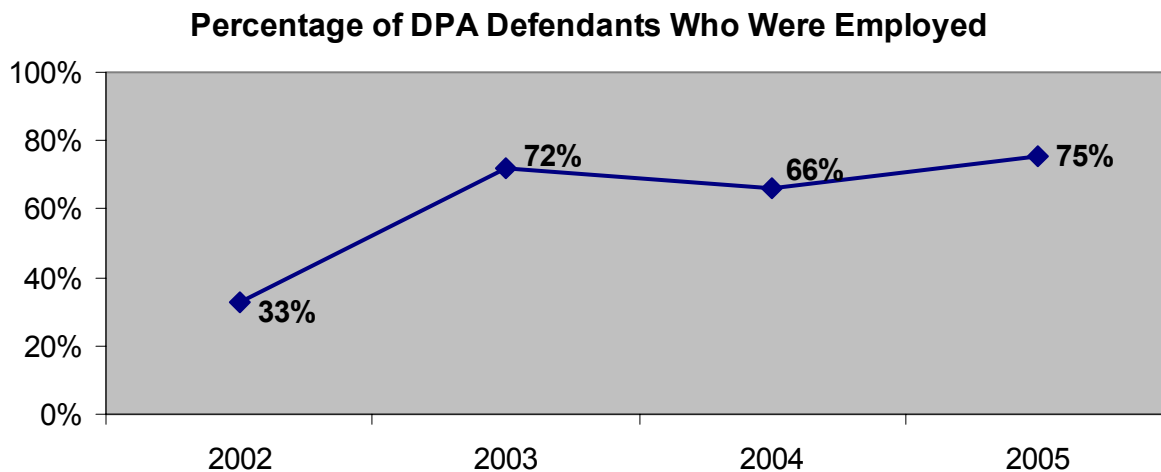
\*2005 DPA Review s were completed January to September and 2002 is not included due to missing marital status data



In each year from 2002 to 2005, the victim was most commonly the spouse of the defendant.



In 2003 through 2005, the majority of defendants with a DPA were employed. The percentage employed increased from 33% in 2002 to 75% in 2005.



## Pretrial Hearing/Initial Appearance Summary

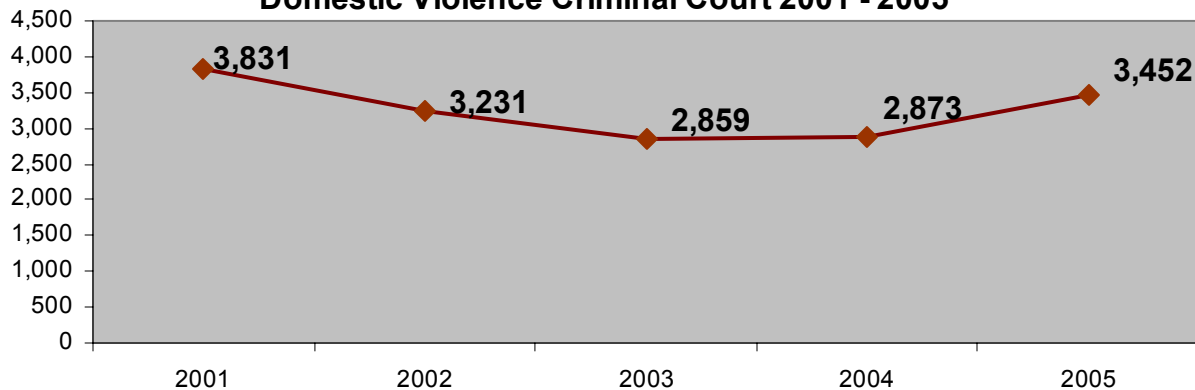
### Case Flow

	911 Calls	Cases Reviewed by DA	Cases Charged by DA	Percent of Cases Charged	DPAs Offered	Pretrial Hearings/ Initial Appearances in DVCC
<b>2001</b>	7,854	8,869	4,212	47%		3,831
<b>2002</b>	8,379	9,026	3,567	39%	75	3,231
<b>2003</b>	8,589	7,398	3,270	44%	64	2,859
<b>2004</b>	6,498	6,871	2,978	43%	83	2,873
<b>2005*</b>	5,396	3,727	1,715	46%	73	3,452

After charges were filed, the defendant was ordered to appear in Domestic Violence Intake Court (DVCC). This court had jurisdiction over the initial appearances of defendants who were not in custody. When the defendant was in custody, the initial appearance was heard at In-Custody Intake Court. Therefore, these data do not represent the total number of domestic violence initial appearances.

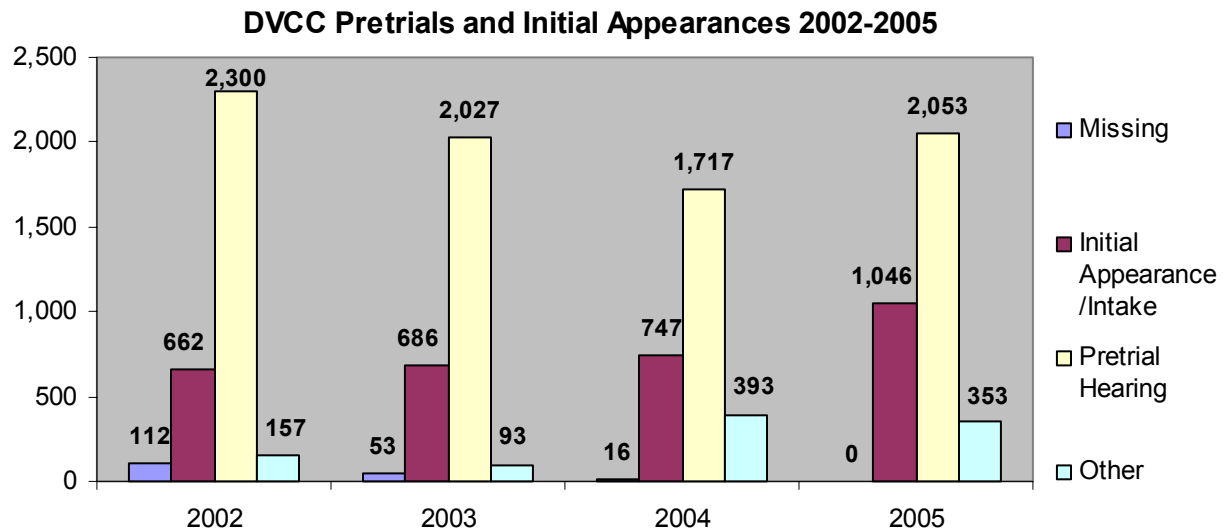
Pretrial Hearing/Initial Appearance data was collected from January of 2001 to September of 2005. Prior to June of 2005, DVCC was a full-time court. In June of 2005 the court was reduced to half time. Even with this change and although 2005 was not a complete year of data, there were already more proceedings in this court as of September 2005 than there were in all of 2004.

**Number of Pretrial Hearings and Initial Appearances at the Domestic Violence Criminal Court 2001 - 2005**



\*2005 data was collected between January and September

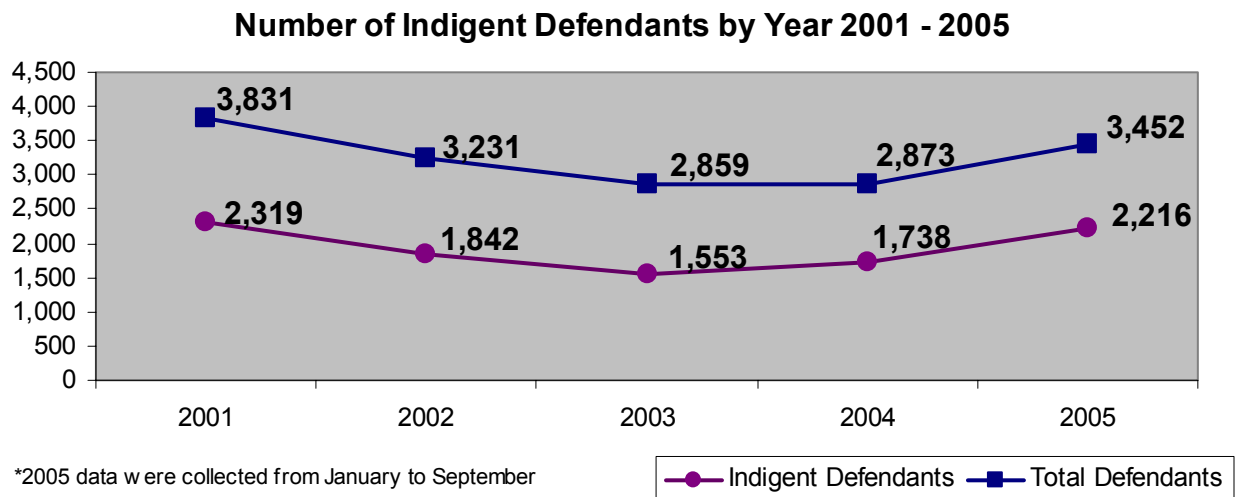
Most of the proceedings heard by the court were pretrial hearings, but by 2005 the gap had narrowed to 30% intakes and 60% pretrial hearings. In 2002 and 2003, 71% of proceedings were pretrial hearings compared to 60% in 2004 and 59% in 2005 (January to September).



\*2001 data had a large amount of missing proceeding types. 2005 data was collected from January to September

## Indigent Defendants

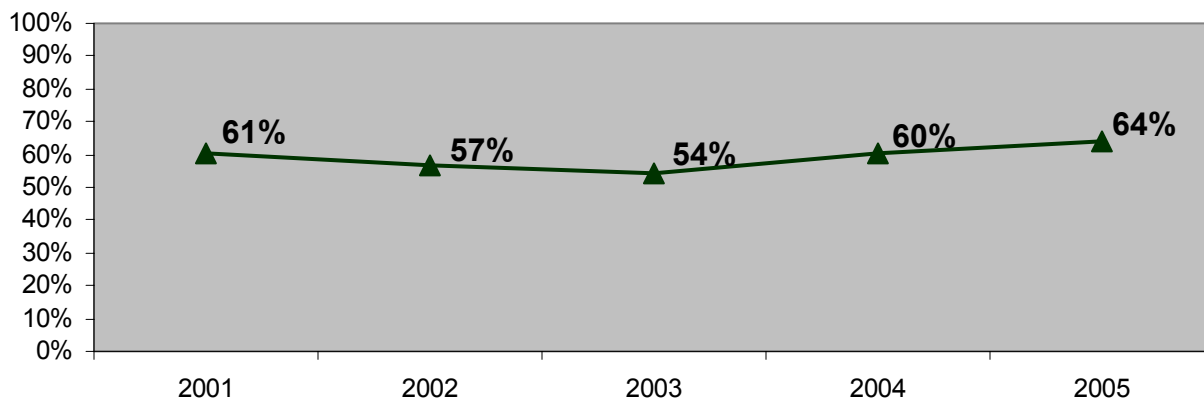
The number of defendants who were indigent decreased by 25% from 2,319 in 2001 to 1,738 in 2004. 2005 saw a 27% increase from 2004.



\*2005 data were collected from January to September

Just over half the defendants were indigent in each year. Even though 2005 is not a full year of data, as of September of 2005, 64% of defendants were indigent; this is the highest percentage in the 5 years of data presented here.

**Percentage of Defendants that were Indigent 2001 - 2005**

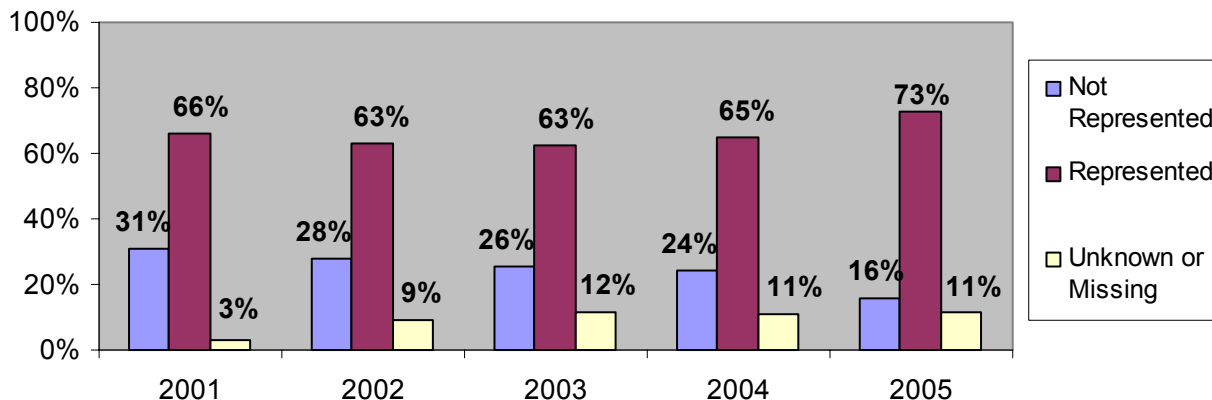


\*2005 data were collected from January to September

## Representation of the Defendant

In the majority of cases in each year, the defendant was represented by an attorney. The percentage of defendants represented remained relatively constant from 2001 to 2004, around 64%. From January to September of 2005, 73% of defendants were represented by an attorney.

**Defendant Representation at Proceeding 2001 - 2005**



\*2005 data is January through September

In 2001, about one-third of defendants were represented by a contract attorney and another third were represented by an attorney from the Public Defender's Office. Contract attorneys are those who receive referrals from the Public Defender's office.

In 2002 and 2003, around 54% of defendants had an attorney from the Public Defender's Office. This percentage dropped to just 15% of defendants in 2004. However, in 2004 there were a large number of defendants who were reported as being represented, but it wasn't specified by whom. Many of these may have been represented by an attorney from the Public Defender's office.

In the first three quarters of 2005, 56% of defendants were represented by an attorney from the Public Defender's office.

The percentage of defendants who were not represented by an attorney declined from 31% in 2001 to 16% in 2005.

### Representation of Defendant 2001 - 2005

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Private bar	355	9%	190	6%	170	6%	139	5%	287	8%
Attorney from the Public Defender's Office	1,080	28%	1,771	55%	1,508	53%	442	15%	1,934	56%
Contract attorney	1,024	27%	0	0%	0	0%	160	6%	0	0%
Attorney Appointed for the Proceedings	2	0%	26	1%	59	2%	0	0%	7	0%
Other	63	2%	41	1%	54	2%	1,122	39%	286	8%
<b>Subtotal Represented</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>73%</b>
Pro se	456	12%	566	18%	466	16%	410	14%	0	0%
Continue pro se	47	1%	21	1%	8	0%	11	0%	26	1%
Plans to retain/be appointed attorney in future	686	18%	317	10%	262	9%	271	9%	517	15%
<b>Subtotal Not Represented</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>16%</b>
Missing/no response	118	3%	299	9%	332	12%	318	11%	395	11%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,231</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,859</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,873</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>100%</b>

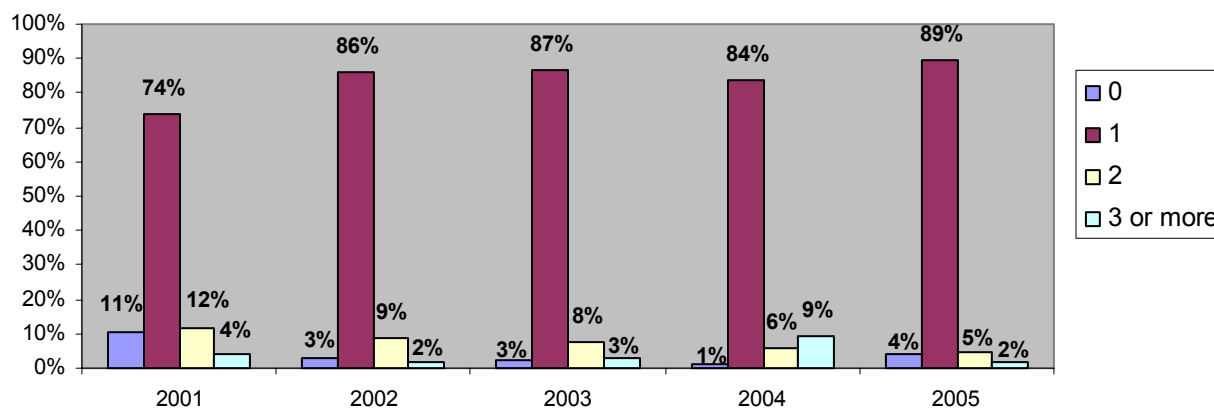
2005 data was collected from January through September

### Release Conditions

Again, these data only reflect the initial appearances of those defendants who were not in custody at the time of their intake. Any defendants who were in custody and went through In-Custody Intake Court would not be captured here and neither would their bail conditions as they were set by that court. Domestic violence defendants who were not in custody appeared in DVCC for their initial appearance where their bail conditions would be set by a court commissioner. All domestic violence defendants ultimately had a pretrial hearing in DVCC.

From 2001 to 2005, the vast majority of cases had only one bail condition. There were some defendants with no bail conditions reported in each year. There was a high of 11% with no conditions in 2001 and a low of 1% in 2004. Also in 2004 was the largest percentage of defendants with three or more bail conditions (9%).

### Number of Bail Conditions Imposed 2001 - 2005



\*2005 data is January through September

Court commissioners frequently imposed no contact orders as a condition of bail. Along with no contact orders, there were also a small number of no violent contact orders. The percentage of defendants with a no contact order of any kind increased from 89% in 2001 to 96% in 2005.

Type of No Contact	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Total
No Contact Not Imposed	100	3%	24	1%	17	1%	43	1%	153	4%	337
No Contact	3,378	88%	3,124	97%	2,768	97%	2,699	94%	3,268	95%	15,237
No Violent Contact	28	1%	1	0%	5	0%	16	1%	31	1%	81
Missing	325	8%	82	3%	69	2%	115	4%	0	0%	591
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,231</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,859</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,873</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16,246</b>
<b>Total No Contact</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>3,299</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>15,318</b>

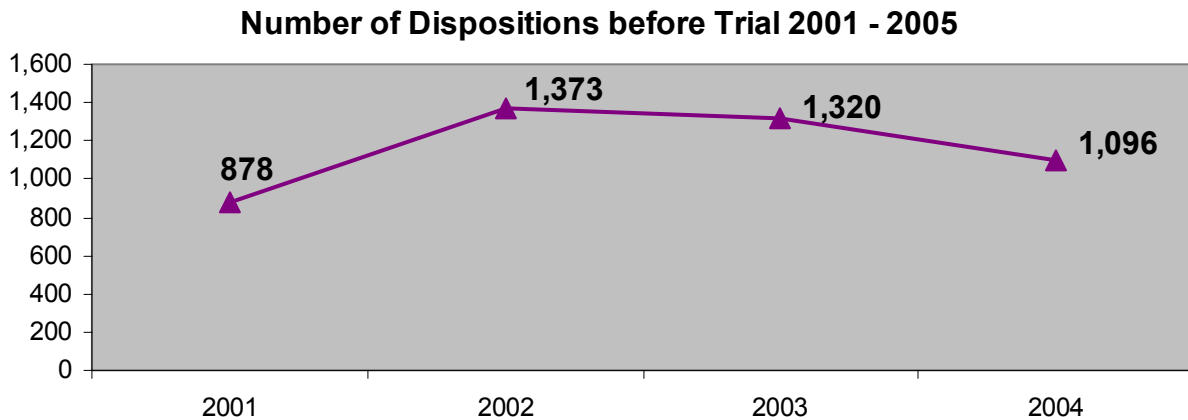
### Disposition Before Trial (Pleas)

#### Case Flow

	911 Calls	Cases Reviewed by DA	Cases Charged by DA	DPAs Offered	Pretrial Hearings/ Initial Appearances in DVCC	Number of Pleas before Trial
<b>2001</b>	7,854	8,869	4,212		3,831	878
<b>2002</b>	8,379	9,026	3,567	75	3,231	1,373
<b>2003</b>	8,589	7,398	3,270	64	2,859	1,320
<b>2004</b>	6,498	6,871	2,978	83	2,873	1,096
<b>2005*</b>	5,396	3,727	1,715	73	3,452	746

\*2005 was a partial year of data

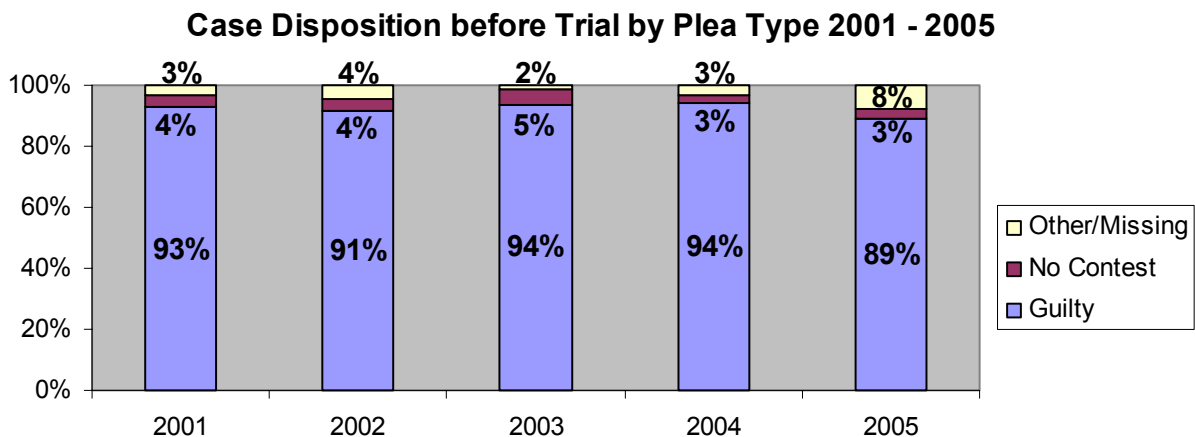
Data were collected on pleas/dispositions of cases before trial from January 2001 to September 2005. The number of early dispositions increased 56% from 878 in 2001 to 1,373 in 2002 before declining 15% to 1,171 in 2004.



\*2005 data was not included because it was not a full year of data.

From 2001 to 2004, over 90% of cases that were disposed before trial were guilty pleas. The percentage of dispositions that were due to a guilty plea changed very little until 2005, when there was a decline to 89%. However, there was a slightly higher percentage of hearings in which the plea was not known in 2005.

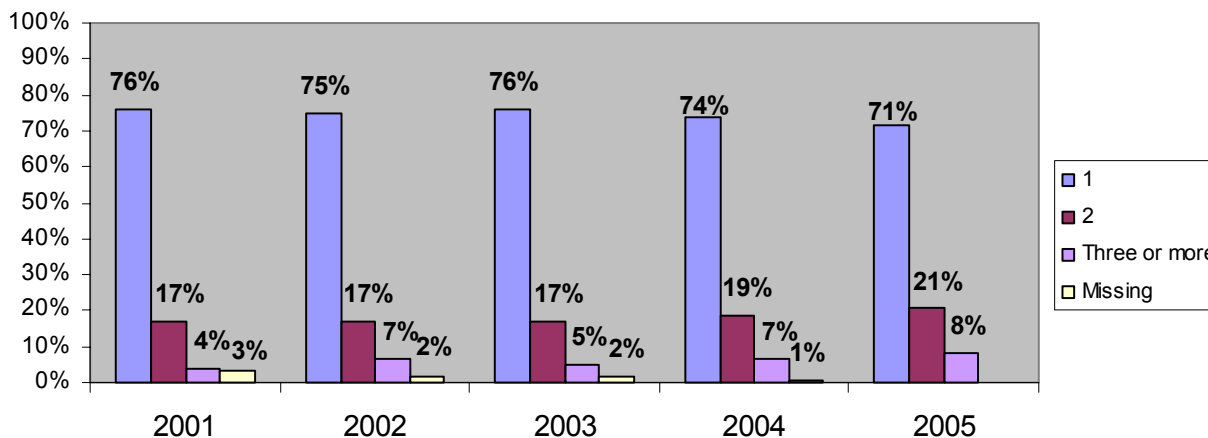
Another look at this same data shows that guilty plus no contest pleas made up nearly all dispositions, especially from 2001 to 2004. In 2005 (three quarters of a year of data), guilty pleas were 5% lower as a percentage of all cases, although the percentage of cases that were no contest pleas did not change.



\*2005 data is for appearances from January through September

In the majority of cases in 2001 through 2005, the defendant was facing only one charge. The percentage of cases with three or more charges increased slightly from 4% in 2001 to 7% in 2004 and 8% in 2005. There was also a slight increase in the percentage of cases with 2 charges (17% to 21%) and a slight decrease in the percentage of cases with 1 charge (76% to 71%).

### Disposition before Trial: Number of Counts per Case 2001 - 2005

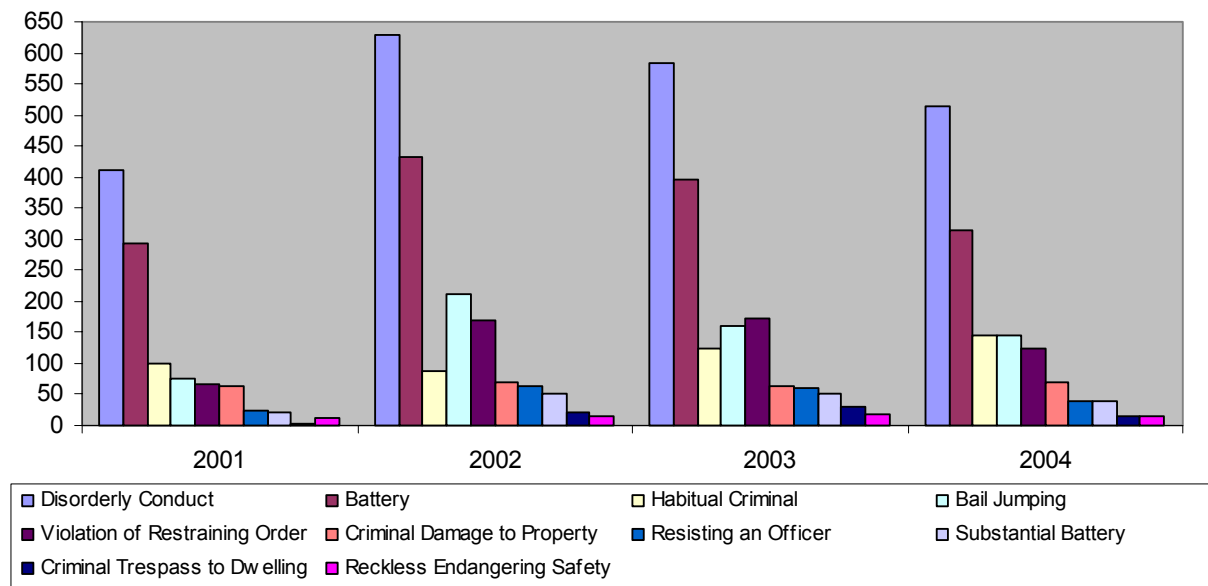


\*2005 data is for appearances from January through September

### Criminal Charges

It was only possible to capture up to four charges per case through the data collection system used. Also, data was only available regarding the first charge therefore information about amended charges was not available. From 2001 to 2005, Disorderly Conduct was the most common charge and Battery was the second most common.

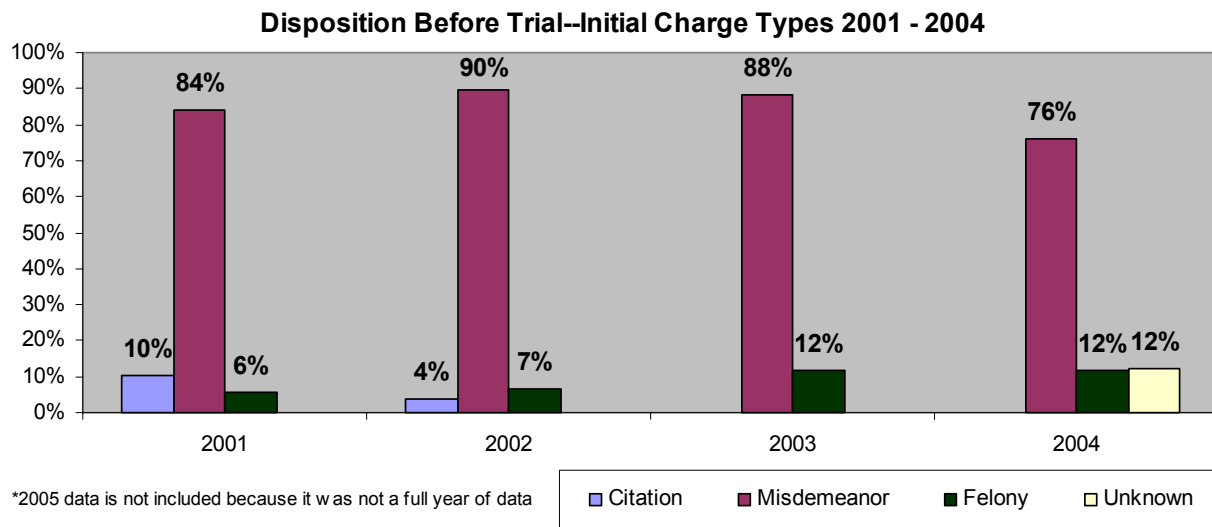
### Number of Initial Charges 2001 - 2004



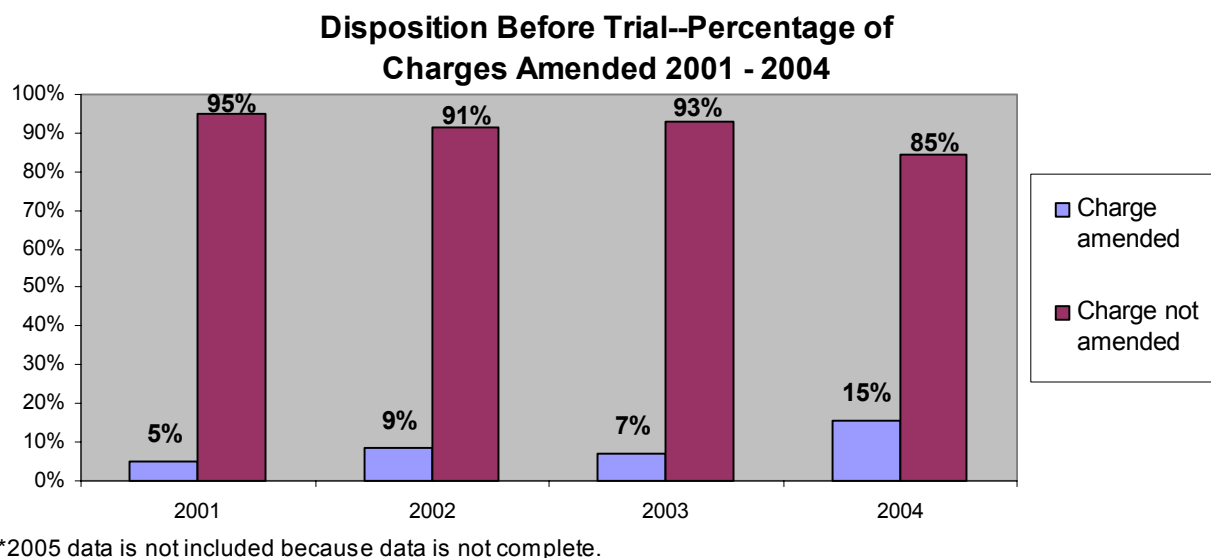
\*2005 data was not included because it was not a full year of data.



From 2001 to 2004, misdemeanor charges represented the majority of initial charges. There was a slight increase in the percentage of charges that were felonies from 6% in 2001 to 10% in 2004. There was also a decrease in the percentage of charges that were misdemeanors from 84% in 2001 to 76% in 2004. However, there were also a substantial percentage of charges (12%) in which the type was not known in 2004. There were 0 in 2003 and 4 in 2004 but that didn't constitute 1%, so it doesn't show up in the graph.



In each year from 2001 to 2003, less than 10% of charges were amended. This percentage increased to 15% of charges amended in 2004.



## Cases Set for Trial

**Milwaukee County Case Flow**

	911 Calls Received by MPD	All Cases Reviewed by DA	Cases Charged by DA	Percent of Cases Charged	DPAs Offered by DA	Pretrial Hearings/ Initial Appearances in DVCC	Cases Set for Trial
<b>2001</b>	7,854	8,869	4,212	47%		3,831	3,382
<b>2002</b>	8,379	9,026	3,567	39%	75	3,231	3,389
<b>2003</b>	8,589	7,398	3,270	44%	64	2,859	3,356
<b>2004</b>	6,498	6,871	2,978	43%	83	2,873	2,949
<b>2005*</b>	5,396	3,727	1,715	46%	73	3,452	1,954

\*Not a full year of data.

Data were collected from January 2001 to September 2005. Judges recorded data on a Jury/Court Trial Summary form for cases set for trial.

The number of cases set for trial in each year declined 13% from 3,382 in 2001 to 2,949 in 2004.

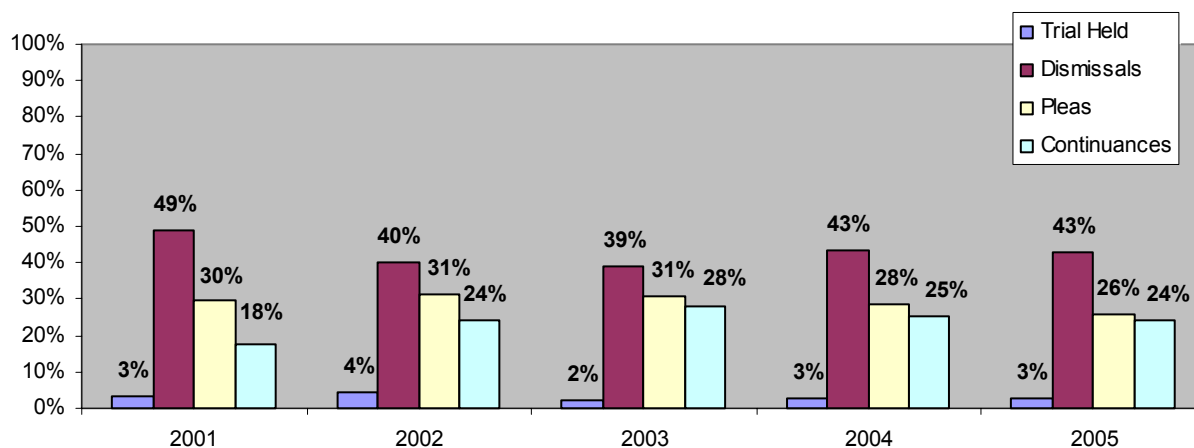
**Number of Cases Set for Trial 2001 - 2004**



\*2005 data is not included because it is not a full year of data

The graph below shows that from 2001 to 2004 in almost all cases, a trial was not held. Trials were not held because there was a guilty plea, a dismissal or a continuance. Around 39 to 43% of cases set for trial resulted in a dismissal in each year from 2002 to 2005. Dismissals were higher in 2001 when 49% of cases set for trial were dismissed. In around 30% of cases set for trial, there was a guilty plea in each year from 2001 to 2004. In 2005, the percentage of cases resulting in a guilty plea fell to 26 % of all cases. Continuances accounted for between 18 and 28 % of all cases set for trial.

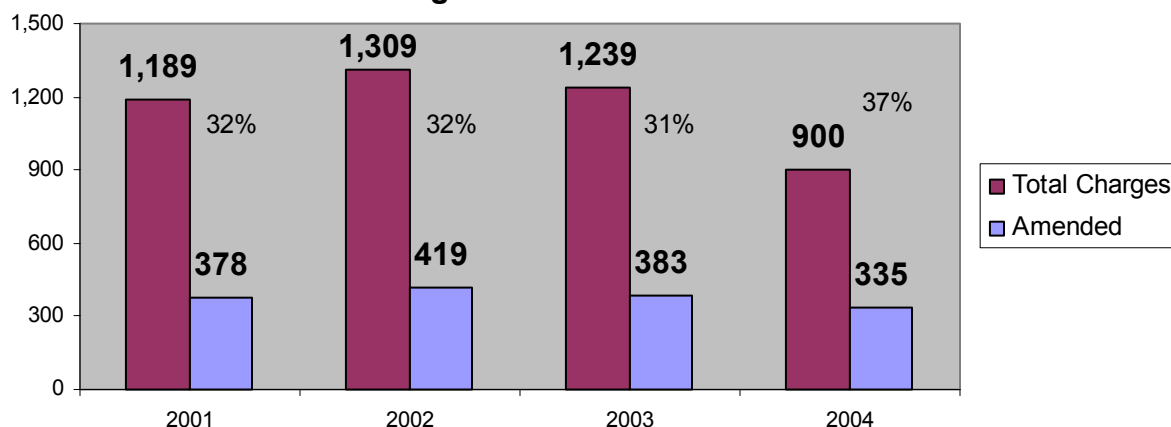
**Cases Set for Trial 2001 - 2005**



\*2005 data was collected from January to September

Around 32% of charges were amended on the day of trial in 2001 through 2003. This percentage increased a bit to 37% in 2004.

**Charges Amended 2001 - 2004**



## Sentencing

**Milwaukee County Case Flow**

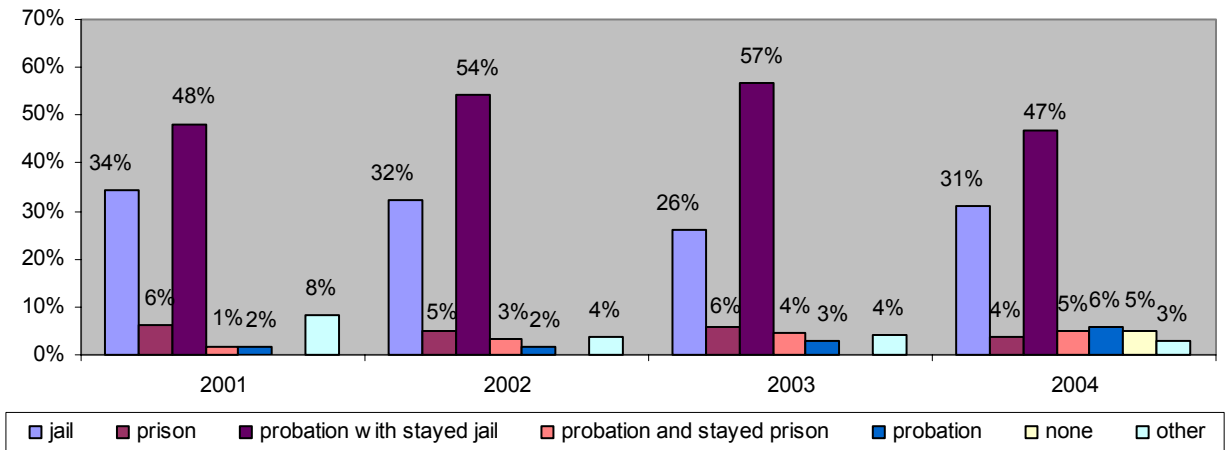
	911 Calls Received by MPD	All Cases Reviewed by DA	Cases Charged by DA	DPAs Offered by DA	Pretrial Hearings/ Initial Appearances in DVCC	Cases Set for Trial	Cases Set for Sentencing
<b>2001</b>	7,854	8,869	4,212		3,831	3,382	1,714
<b>2002</b>	8,379	9,026	3,567	75	3,231	3,389	2,426
<b>2003</b>	8,589	7,398	3,270	64	2,859	3,356	2,286
<b>2004</b>	6,498	6,871	2,978	83	2,873	2,949	1,824
<b>2005*</b>	5,396	3,727	1,715	73	3,452	1,954	1,714

\*Not a full year of data.

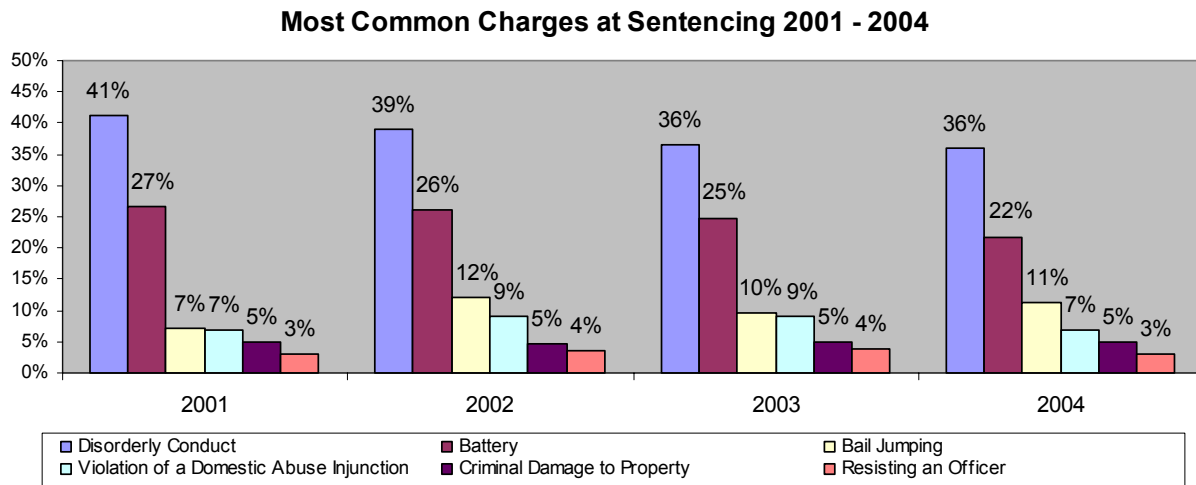
Sentencing data was collected from January 15, 2001 to September of 2005. During that time frame, the way the information was collected and/or reported changed, creating two different types of information. From January 15, 2001 to November 30, 2004 more detailed data were collected. From December 1, 2004 to September 30, 2005 summary data was collected that was not comparable to the first two data sets.

In each year, over 50% of cases received probation (with or without stayed jail or prison time). Also in each year, around a third of all cases received straight jail or prison time.

**Sentences 2001 - 2004**

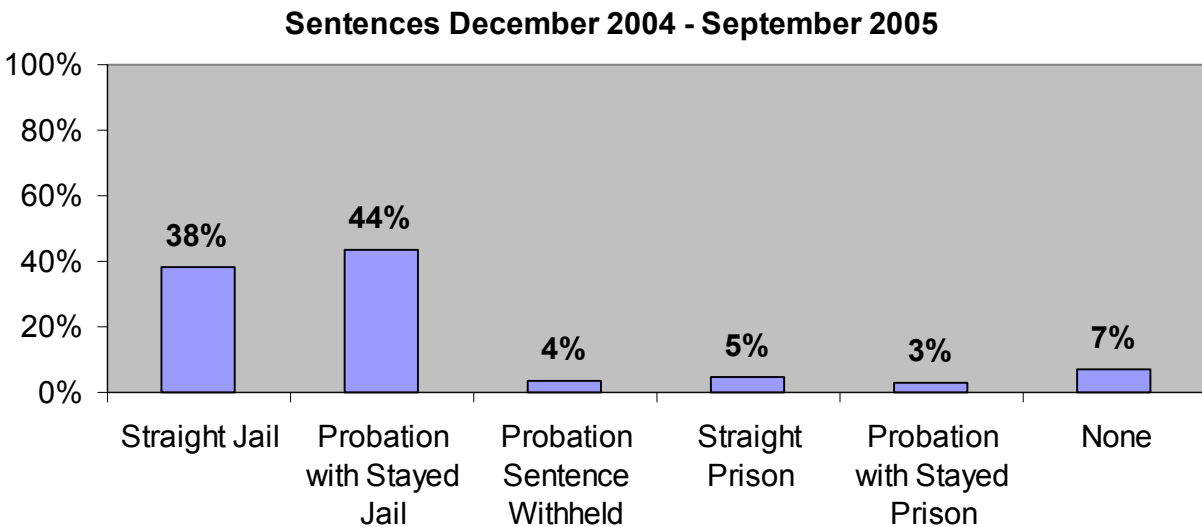


When looking at charges in relation to the overall number of charges, disorderly conduct and battery were the most common. This did not change significantly as a percentage of the total from 2001 to 2004.



As stated above, from December 1, 2004 to September 30, 2005 summary data were collected that was not comparable to the first two data sets. Sentences were not reported by charge. They were reported as the main sentence a person received in a case. Cases were reported in only one of the categories below.

In these data, 43% of cases received some straight jail or prison time, with 38% receiving jail time. Also, 47% of cases received probation with a stayed jail or prison sentences.



## Probation Sentences

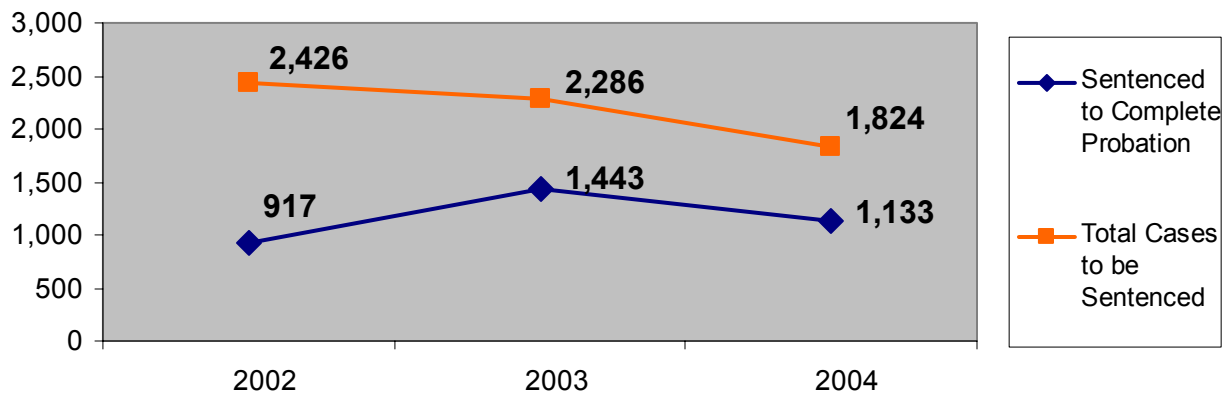
### Milwaukee County Case Flow

	911 Calls Received by MPD	Cases Reviewed by DA	Cases Charged by DA	DPAs Offered by DA	Pretrial Hearings/ Initial Appearances in DVCC	Cases Set for Trial	Cases Set for Sentencing	Number of Cases with Probation Sentence	Percentage of Cases with Probation Sentence
<b>2001</b>	7,854	8,869	4,212		3,831	3,382	1,714		
<b>2002</b>	8,379	9,026	3,567	75	3,231	3,389	2,426	917	38%
<b>2003</b>	8,589	7,398	3,270	64	2,859	3,356	2,286	1,443	63%
<b>2004</b>	6,498	6,871	2,978	83	2,873	2,949	1,824	1,133	62%
<b>2005*</b>	5,396	3,727	1,715	73	3,452	1,954	1,714	696	41%

\*Not a full year of data.

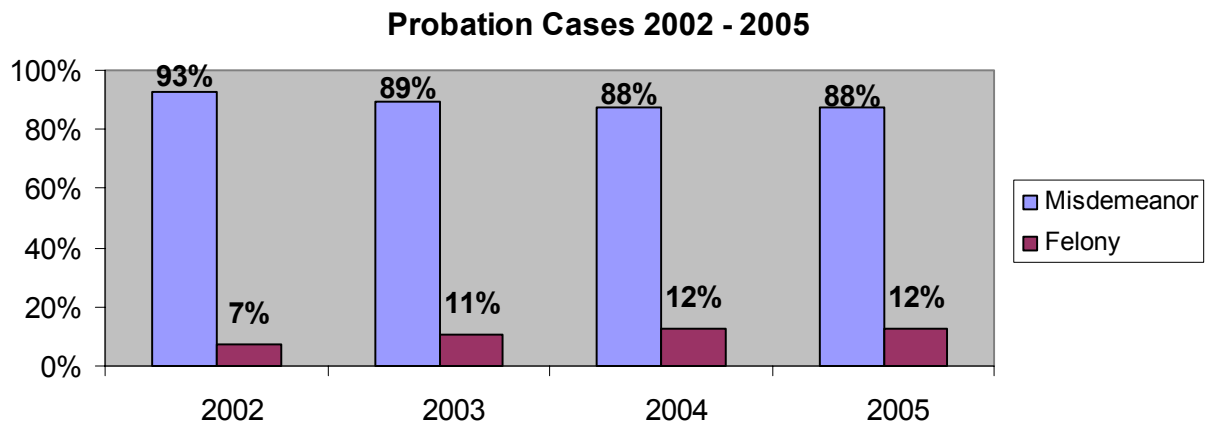
Probation condition data were collected from May of 2002 to September of 2005. The number of cases in which a defendant was sentenced to complete probation increased 57% from 917 in 2002 to 1,443 in 2003, even though the actual number of cases decreased. Between 2003 and 2004 there was a 21% decrease, but the number of cases in 2004 (1,133) was still higher than in 2002.

### Number of Cases Sentenced to Complete Probation 2002 - 2004



\*2005 data is not shown because it is not a full year of data

The vast majority of probation cases in each year were misdemeanors. The percentage of probation cases that were felonies rose slightly from 7% of the total in 2002 to 12% of the total in 2004 and 2005.



2005 data includes appearances from January through September

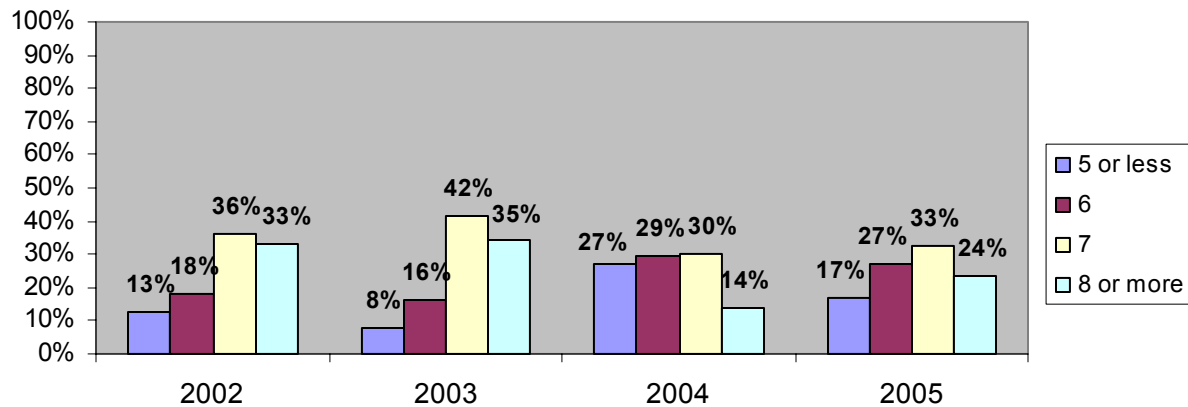
As with all domestic violence cases studied, the most common charges were disorderly conduct and battery.

**Probation Charges 2002 to 2005**

	2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Count	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases	Count	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases	Count	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases	Count	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Disorderly Conduct	376	37.6	41.5	634	39.8	45.2	535	42.6	49.3	321	40.4	47.1
Battery	342	34.2	37.7	528	33.1	37.7	402	32	37.1	241	30.4	35.4
Criminal Damage to Property	61	6.1	6.7	98	6.1	7	87	6.9	8	58	7.3	8.5
Bail Jumping	58	5.8	6.4	98	6.1	7	94	7.5	8.7	49	6.2	7.2
Violation of Domestic Abuse Injunction	86	8.6	9.5	122	7.7	8.7	65	5.2	6	49	6.2	7.2
Substantial Battery	18	1.8	2	43	2.7	3.1	22	1.8	2	27	3.4	4
Resisting an Officer	26	2.6	2.9	40	2.5	2.9	22	1.8	2	22	2.8	3.2
Criminal Trespass to Property	9	0.9	1	12	0.8	0.9	4	0.3	0.4	6	0.8	0.9
Violation of Restraining Order	5	0.5	0.6	3	0.2	0.2	7	0.6	0.6	6	0.8	0.9
Other	19	1.9	2.1	16	1	1.1	19	1.6	1.9	15	2	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>116.6</b>

The next graph show that the number of probation conditions imposed on each defendant decreased between 2002 and 2005. In 2002 69% of defendants had 7 or more probation conditions. In 2005 57% of defendants had 7 or more probation conditions. In 2002, the average number of conditions per defendant was 6.9. By 2005, the average number of conditions per defendant fell to 6.6.

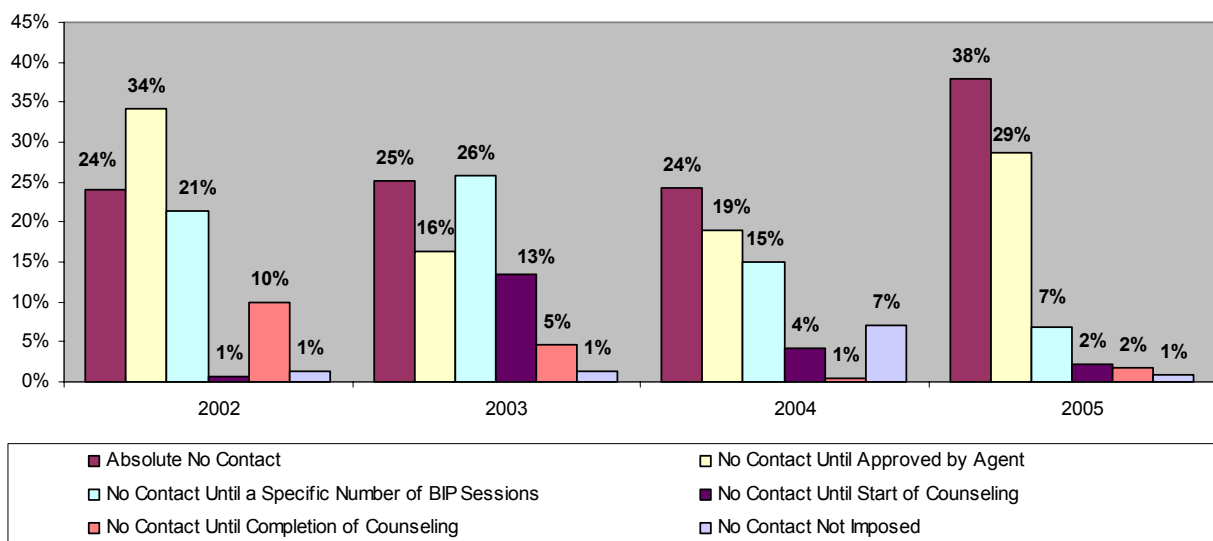
**Number of Conditions of Probation 2002 - 2004**



2005 data includes appearances from January through September

No contact orders were a condition of probation in nearly all cases. 2004 saw the lowest no contact order rate of 93% of cases.

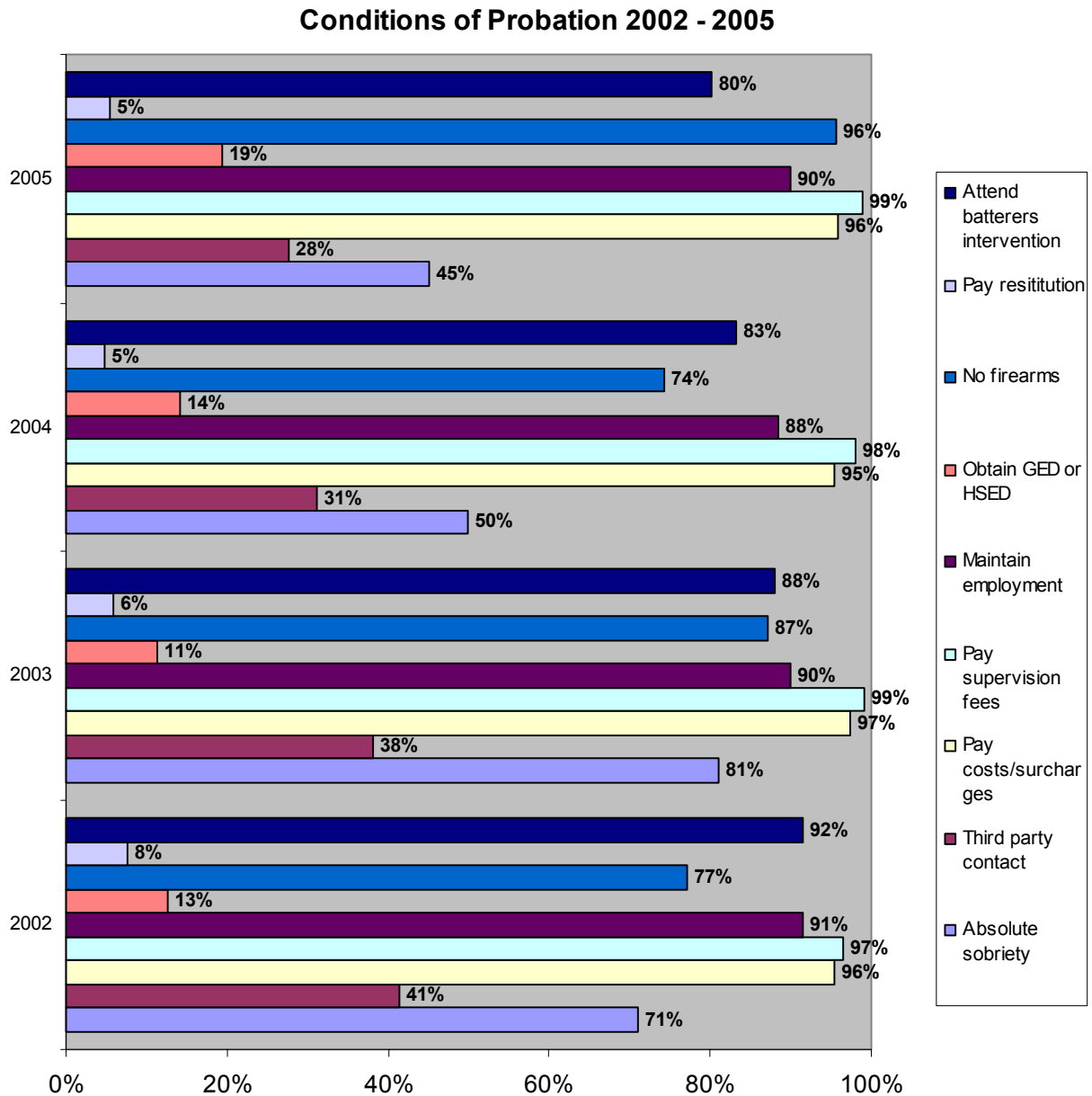
**Most Common Types of No Contact Orders 2002 - 2005**



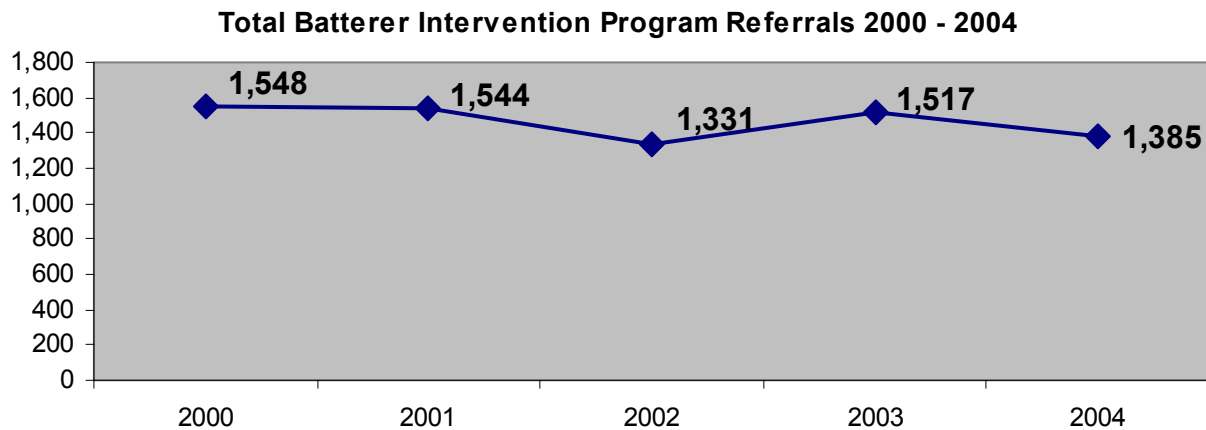
\*2005 data is January through September



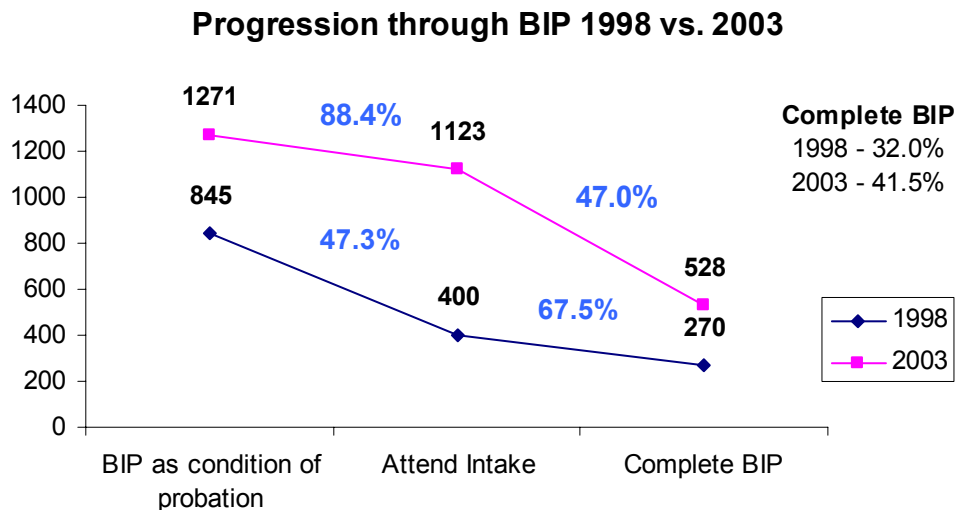
The graph below shows that from 2002 to 2005 the most common conditions of probation (other than the no contact order discussed above) were paying supervision fees and paying costs/surcharges. Also very common were to attend a Batterer's Intervention Program, no firearms, maintain employment and absolute sobriety.



The average number of referrals to batterer intervention programs (BIP) was between 1,400 and 1,550 per year.

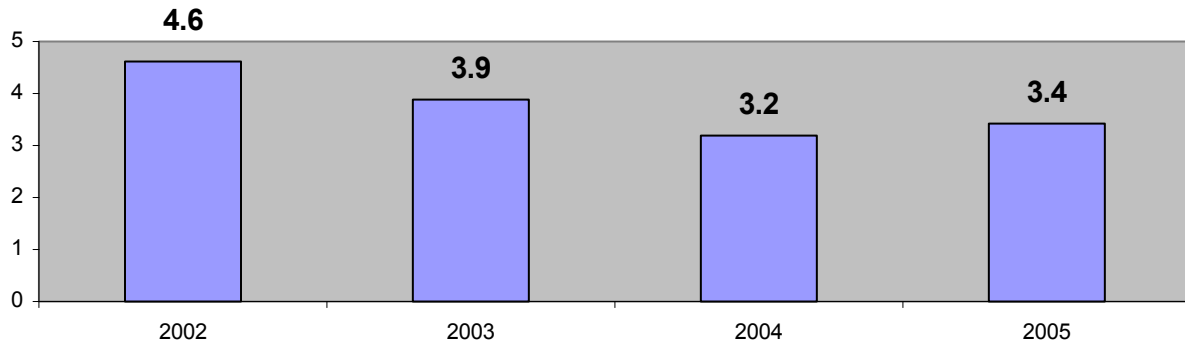


The graph below compares BIP data from 1998, before the JOI project began, and 2003. We can see an increase in the raw number across the board at all stages. The number of successful completions almost doubled from 1998 to 2003. The percent of offenders who received BIP as a probation condition and completed the BIP rose from 32.0% in 1998 to 41.5% in 2003. The percent of offenders who attended intake increased from 47.3% in 1998 to 88.4% in 2003. However, after having attended intake, the percentage that completed their BIP decreased from 67.5% in 1998 to 47.0% in 2003.



From 2002 to 2005 the average number of months from sentencing to the first probation review hearing declined from 4.6 months to 3.4 months.

### Average Number of Months from Sentencing to Probation Review Hearing 2002 - 2005



2005 data includes appearances from January through September

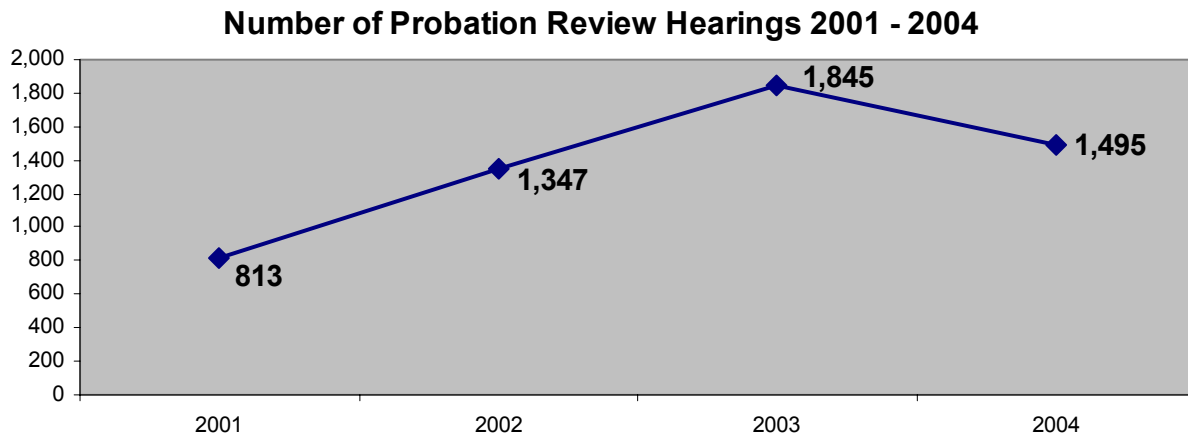
### Probation Review Hearings

#### Case Flow

	911 Calls	Cases Reviewed by DA	Cases Charged by DA	DPAs Offered by DA	Pretrial Hearings/ Initial Appearances in DVCC	Number of Cases with Probation Sentence	Number of Probation Review Hearings
<b>2001</b>	7,854	8,869	4,212		3,831		813
<b>2002</b>	8,379	9,026	3,567	75	3,231	917	1,347
<b>2003</b>	8,589	7,398	3,270	64	2,859	1,443	1,845
<b>2004</b>	6,498	6,871	2,978	83	2,873	1,133	1,496
<b>2005*</b>	5,396	3,727	1,715	73	3,452	696	1,040

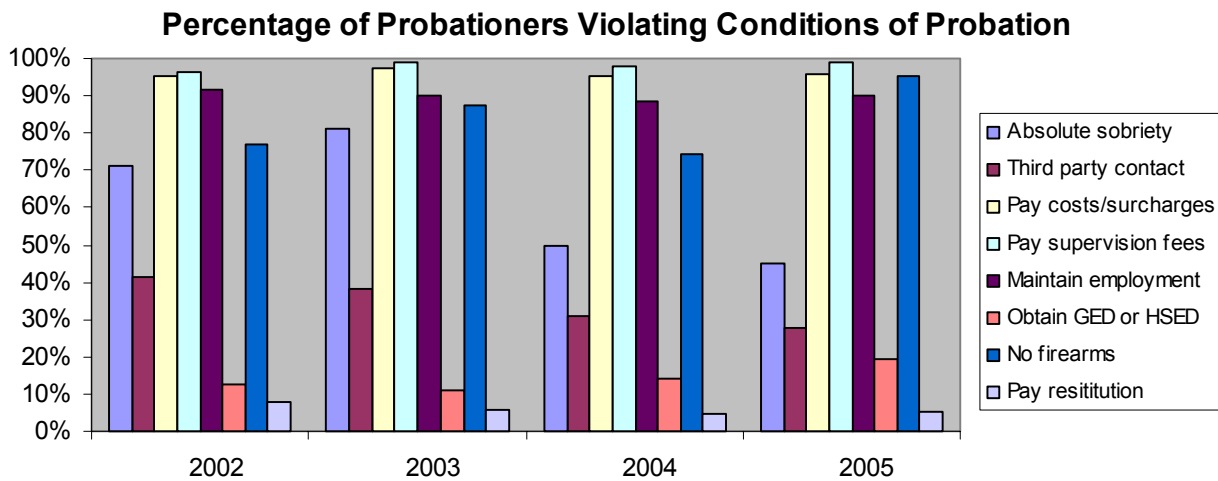
\*2005 was a partial year of data

Data were collected from June of 2002 to September 2005. There was a large increase (127%) in the number of hearings from 813 in 2001 to 1,845 in 2003. There was a decrease of 19% from 1,845 hearings in 2003 to 1,495 hearings in 2004.



\*2005 data is not shown because it is not a full year's data

In every year, the most common violations were for not paying supervision fees, costs and/or surcharges and not maintaining employment.



## Batterer Intervention Programs

The chart below summarizes batterer intervention program (BIP) data from 2000 to 2004 for three agencies: The Domestic Abuse Intervention Project at the Task Force on Family Violence (DAIP), Batterers Anonymous at Sojourner Truth House (BA) and Nevermore at the Milwaukee Women's Center (NVM). The JOI project provided funding to the abovementioned agencies to increase capacity and enhance existing batterer intervention programs. Funding varied by agency each year. For example, in several instances where long waiting lists occurred, the JOI project provided additional funding to agencies in an effort to increase capacity. Notes about the data<sup>1</sup>

### Summary Data for Three Batterer Intervention Programs 2000 to 2004

Main Category	2000				2001				2002				2003				2004			
	DAIP	BA	NVM	Total	DAIP	BA	NVM	Total	DAIP	BA	NVM	Total	DAIP	BA	NVM	Total	DAIP	BA	NVM	Total
Number of referrals	634	779	135	1,548	687	656	201	1,544	696	506	129	1,331	669	499	349	1,517	660	510	215	1,385
Number of intakes scheduled	634	726	135	1,495	687	601	201	1,489	696	603	129	1,428	669	932	295	1,896	660	866	199	1,725
Number of intakes attended	420	433	83	936	470	345	121	936	464	360	85	909	432	499	192	1,123	431	459	124	1,014
Percent of intakes attended	66%	60%	61%	63%	68%	57%	60%	63%	67%	60%	66%	64%	65%	54%	65%	59%	65%	53%	62%	59%
Number of intakes missed	214	346	52	612	215	240	80	535	261	244	44	549	237	433	78	748	228	411	63	702
Percentage of Intakes Missed	34%	48%	39%	41%	31%	40%	40%	36%	38%	40%	34%	38%	35%	46%	26%	39%	35%	47%	32%	41%
Number of intakes refused	62				28	7			25	22			19	14	40	73	9	24	8	41
Number of new clients enrolled	368				442	212		654	439	343		782	413	489	192	1094	422	395	123	940
New Clients as Percentage of Intakes Attended	88%				94%	61%		70%	95%	95%		86%	96%	98%	100%	97%	98%	86%	99%	93%
Number of new clients attending first session	278	105	32	415	412	309	85	806	387	276	82	745	368	436	158	962	411	380	85	876
Percentage of new clients attending first session	76%				93%	146%		123%	88%	80%		95%	89%	89%	82%	88%	97%	96%	69%	93%
Number of clients completing group	113	62	22	197	277	178	52	507	270	144	42	456	262	196	70	528	247	211	106	564
Percentage of clients attending first session completing group	41%	59%	69%	47%	67%	58%	61%	63%	70%	52%	51%	61%	71%	45%	44%	55%	60%	56%	125%	64%
Number of clients terminated from group	92	52	27	171	119	194	37	350	106	158	26	290	111	258	71	440	158	243	55	456
Percentage of clients attending first session terminated from group	33%	50%	84%		29%	63%	44%	43%	27%	57%	32%	39%	30%	59%	45%	46%	38%	64%	65%	52%
Number of active clients	911		128		1,608	1,818	479	3,905	1,435	1,604	381	3,420	1,425	2,094	680	4,199	1,609	2,051	746	4,406
Total number of groups	51	37	30	118	79	138	54	271	74	134	48	256	84	148	73	305	84	163	76	323

\*Data source: BIP Database

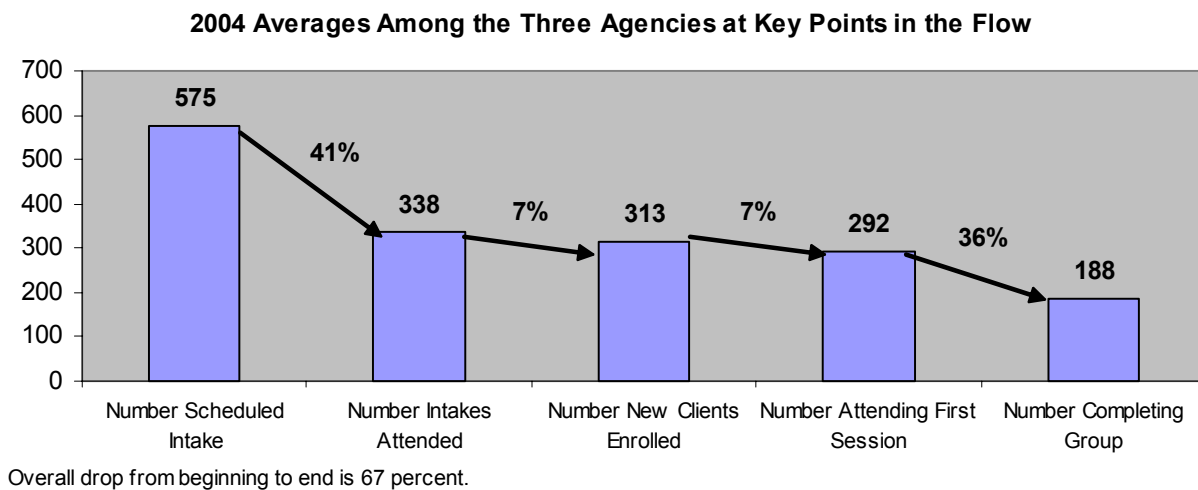
The typical flow of clients through the Batterer Intervention Program is referral, intake, new client enrollment, first session attendance and either completion or failure to complete the group. There appears to be large drops in participation after the referral is made. For example, in 2004 the number of intake appointments attended (338) was just over half (59 %) of the number of

<sup>1</sup> Empty cells are most likely the result of data collected differently across the three agencies. Although each agency reported monthly data to the JOI project, not all data were collected and reported consistently across the agencies. Also, percentages over 100% could be a result of clients counted more than once. This was possible if someone dropped out of a program and later rejoined.

scheduled intakes in the same year (575). This represents approximately a 41 % decline from intakes scheduled to intakes attended in 2004.<sup>2</sup>

The number of intakes attended (338), new clients enrolled (313) and first sessions attended (292) in the program were very similar in 2004.

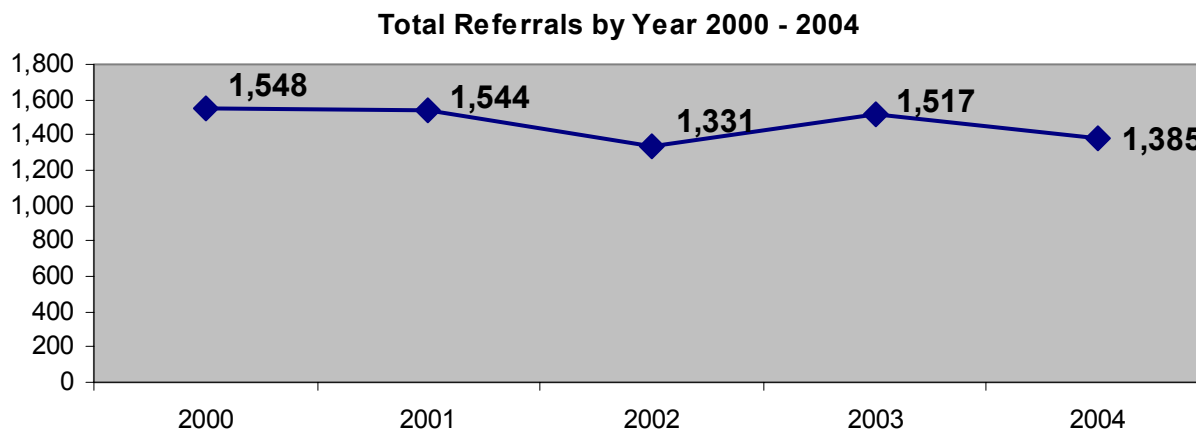
The number completing a group (188) was approximately 64 % of the number attending the first group session (292). That represents a 36 % decline from number attending first session to number completing group. There is only limited information about those who do not progress through the steps in the process. Where information is available, it will be presented in this section.



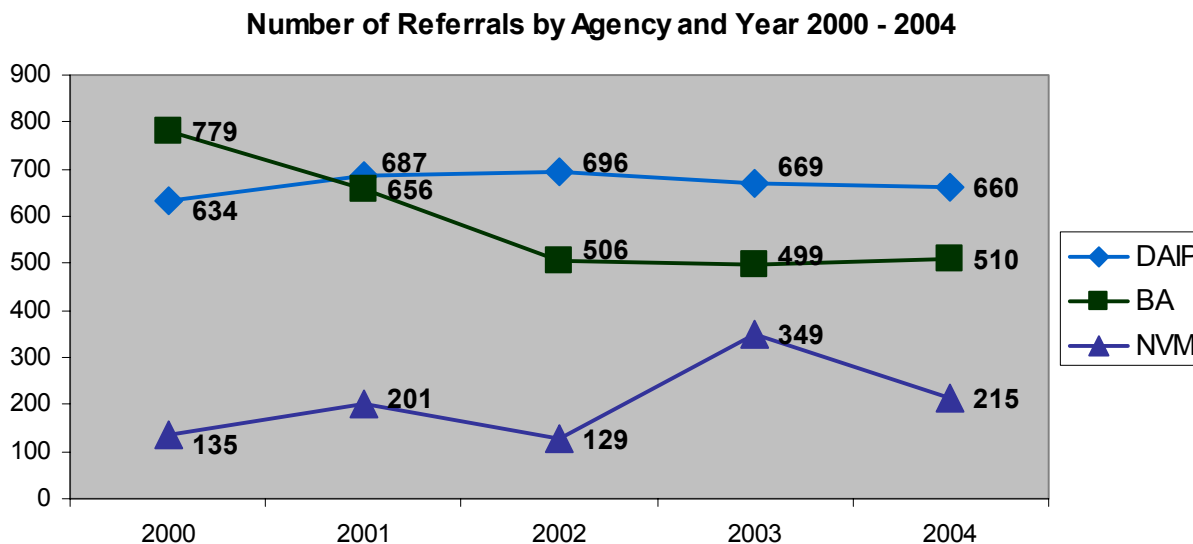
<sup>2</sup> Numbers are reported as activity in a given year. Since one step could occur in one year and the next step occur in another year, we can only report on the change in numbers between steps in the process in a given year and not the percentage of people who progress to the next step. Because the data are aggregated, there is no way to know what happens to any one person.

## Referral to Program Intake

Below is a chart showing the number of referrals made to all agencies by year studied. From 2000 to 2004 there were a total of 7,325 referrals. In 2000, 2001 and 2003 referrals were around 1,535 per year. From 2001 to 2002, referrals declined 14 % and from 2003 to 2004 referrals declined 9 %. Referrals are not included in the chart above because in many cases there were more scheduled intakes than referrals to intake.



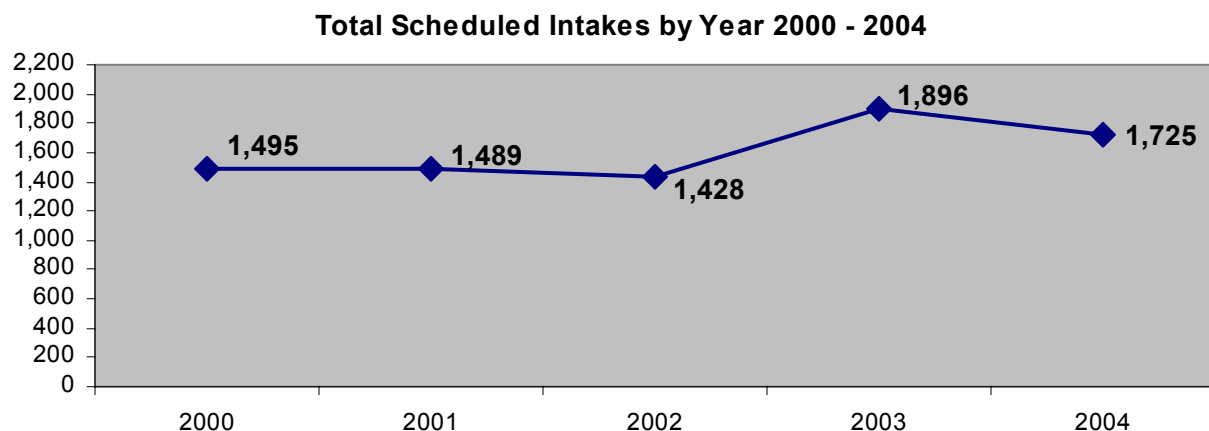
The chart below shows that referrals to DAIP and NVM increased between 2000 and 2004 (by 4 % for DAIP and by 59 % for NVM). BA experienced a 35 % decrease in referrals during the same period. The increase in referrals to the Nevermore Program can be explained by the inception of Program HOMBRE Nuncamas in August 2003. Data for both programs were combined for the sake of this report. Project HOMBRE Nuncamas, a Spanish language BIP was funded by JOI. This resulted in two additional groups for the Milwaukee Women's Center.



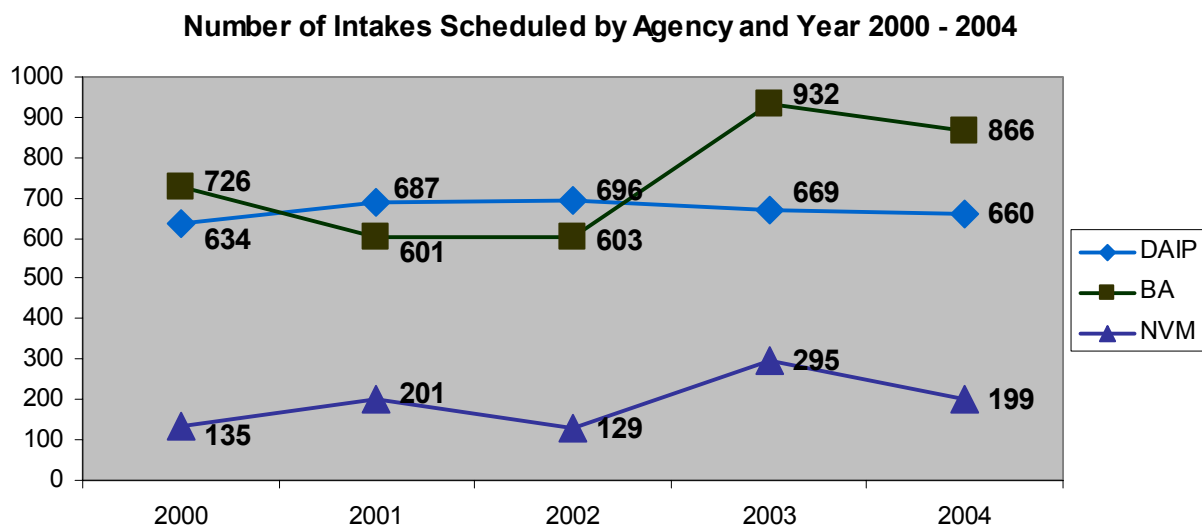
## “The Flow” Step One: Scheduling Intake

In the course of the 5 years being studied, there were a total of 8,033 intakes scheduled by the three agencies. This is 708 more intakes scheduled than referrals in the five year period. The differences are in only one of the three agencies—Batterers Anonymous (BA) in 2002 through 2004 and may be partially explained by the fact that an intake scheduled in one year may be attended in the next year. It may also be due to individuals volunteering for the program.

After a very slight decline (4 %) from 2000 to 2002, scheduled intakes rose in 2003 and then decreased again in 2004. Overall, scheduled intakes increased by 15 % from 2000 to 2004.



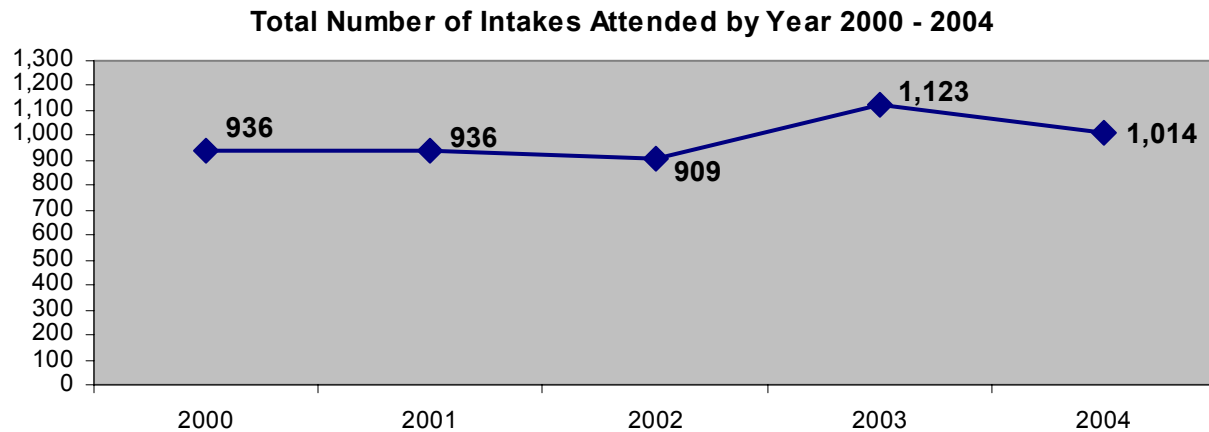
The chart below shows that the largest increase in intakes scheduled was in the NVM agency, which increased its scheduled intakes by 47 % from 2000 to 2004. However, Nevermore served a significantly smaller number of clients than the other two programs. BA's intakes increased by 19 % and DAIP increased 4 % during the period.



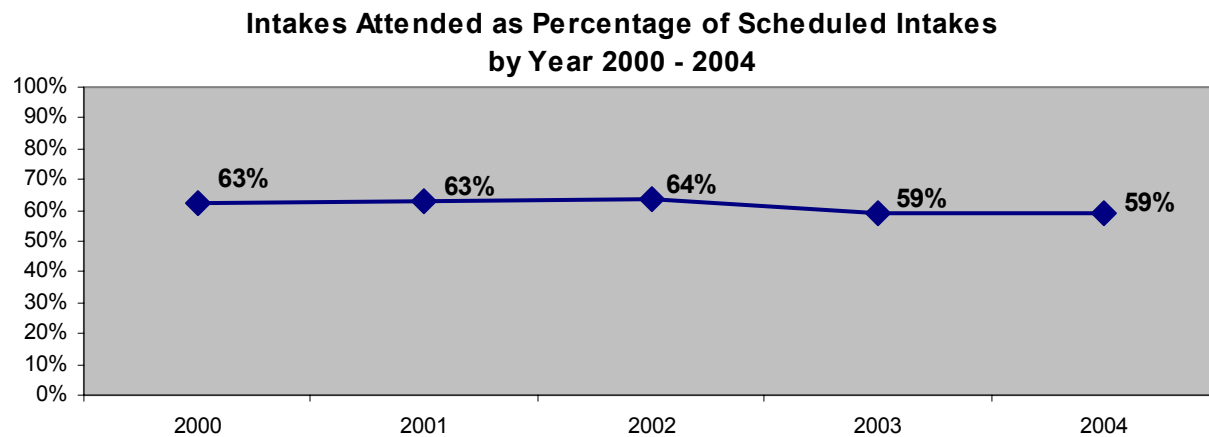


## “The Flow” Step Two: Attending Intake

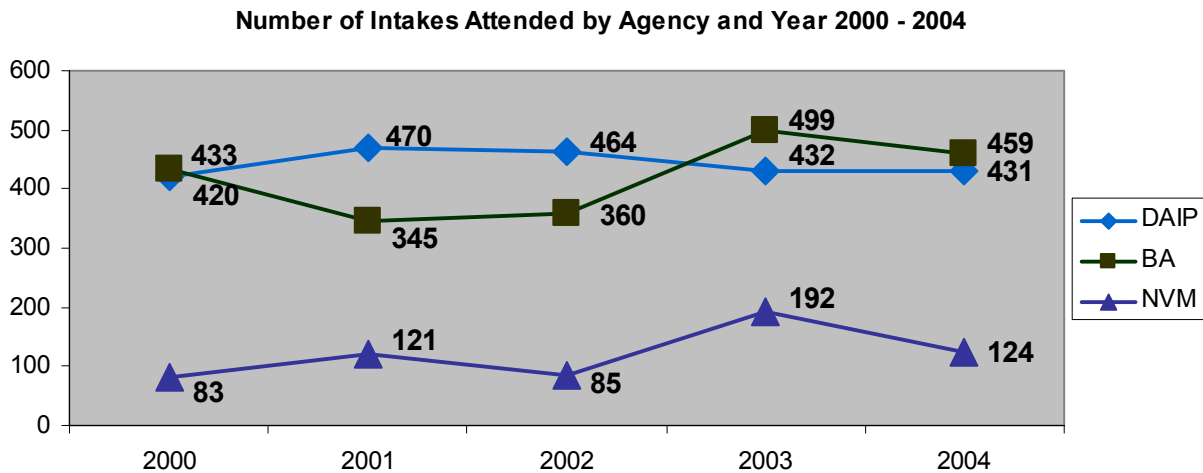
There were a total of 4,918 intakes attended between 2000 and 2004. Overall, attended intakes increased 8 %. In the first three years intakes attended decreased by 3 % from 936 in 2000 to 909 in 2002. After a one year increase of 24 % there was another decline of 10 %.



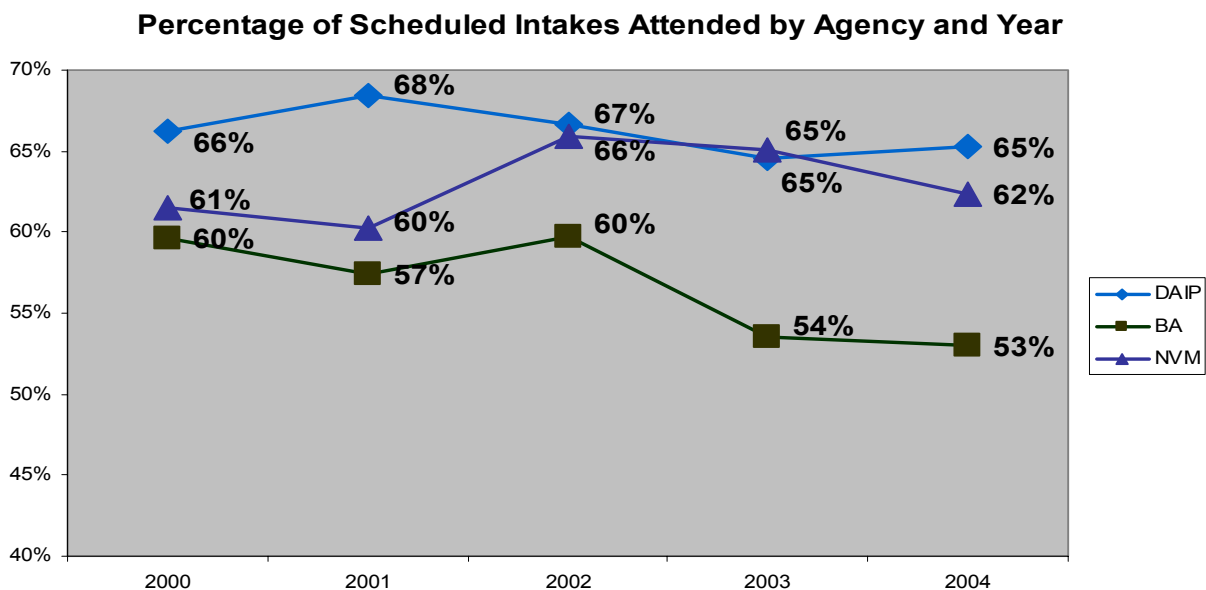
The chart below shows intakes attended compared with scheduled intakes in a given year. This is not a direct comparison of individuals being scheduled for and attending intake because a person could be scheduled in one year and attend in the next year. The data does not allow the more detailed person analysis. In each year, the number of intakes attended was about 60 % of those scheduled.



Below is the number of intakes attended by agency. The number of intakes attended increased slightly for BA (from 433 in 2000 to 459 in 2004), increased greatly for NVM (from 83 in 2000 to 124 in 2004) and were virtually unchanged for DAIP (420 in 2000 and 431 in 2004).



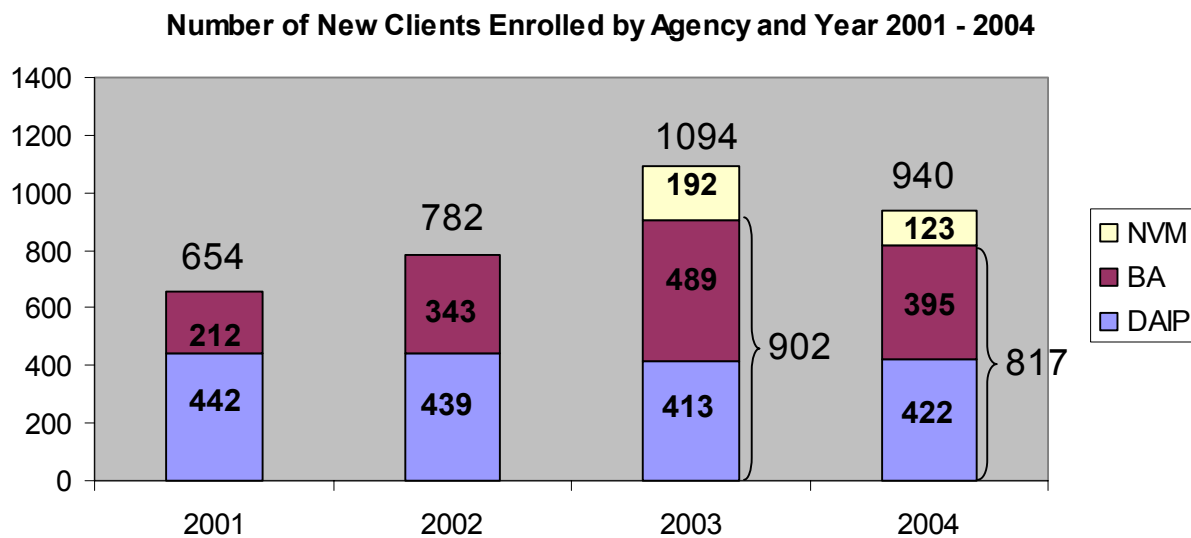
The chart below shows that DAIP and NVM maintained an average of approximately 65 % of scheduled intakes attended throughout the period. BA tended to have a smaller percentage of scheduled intakes attended than the other two agencies in each of the five years, ending in 2004 with only approximately 53 % of intakes attended. Again, this may be partially explained by the fact that an intake may be scheduled in one year and attended in the next year.



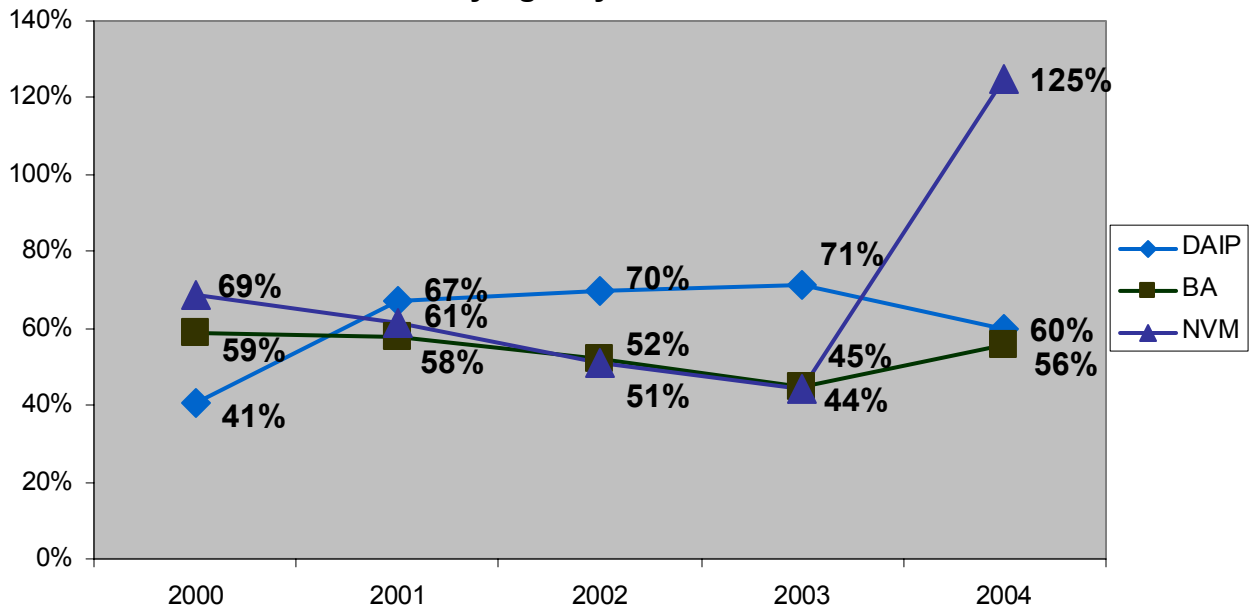
### “The Flow” Step Three: Enrolling a New Client

From 2001 to 2004, there were a total of 3,470 new clients enrolled into the programs (2000 is not included because there is incomplete data for that year). Only two of the three agencies (DAIP and BA) reported data on new clients in four of the five years studied; BA reported new clients in 2003 and 2004 only. There was a 67 % increase from 2001 to 2003 and a 44 % increase from 2001 to 2003 of new clients enrolled in the program. As the chart below shows, part of this increase was due to BA beginning to report new client data in 2003. There was a slight decrease from 2003 to 2004 of 14 %.

Looking at individual agencies, the data show that DAIP had a relatively steady number of new clients (decreasing 4.5 % between 2001 and 2004) while BA Increased 86% during the same time.



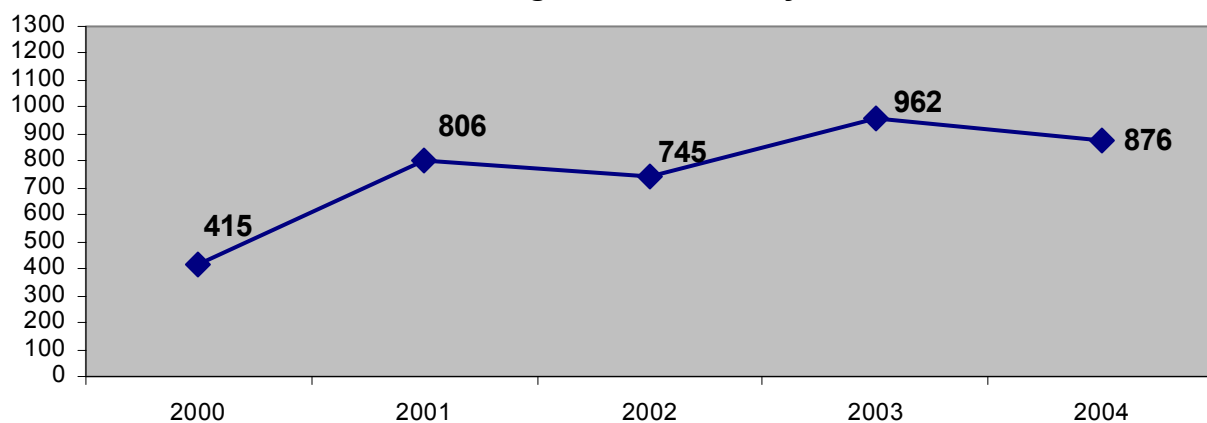
**Percentage of Those Attending First Session Completing Group  
by Agency 2000 - 2004**



#### **“The Flow” Step Four: Attending the First Session**

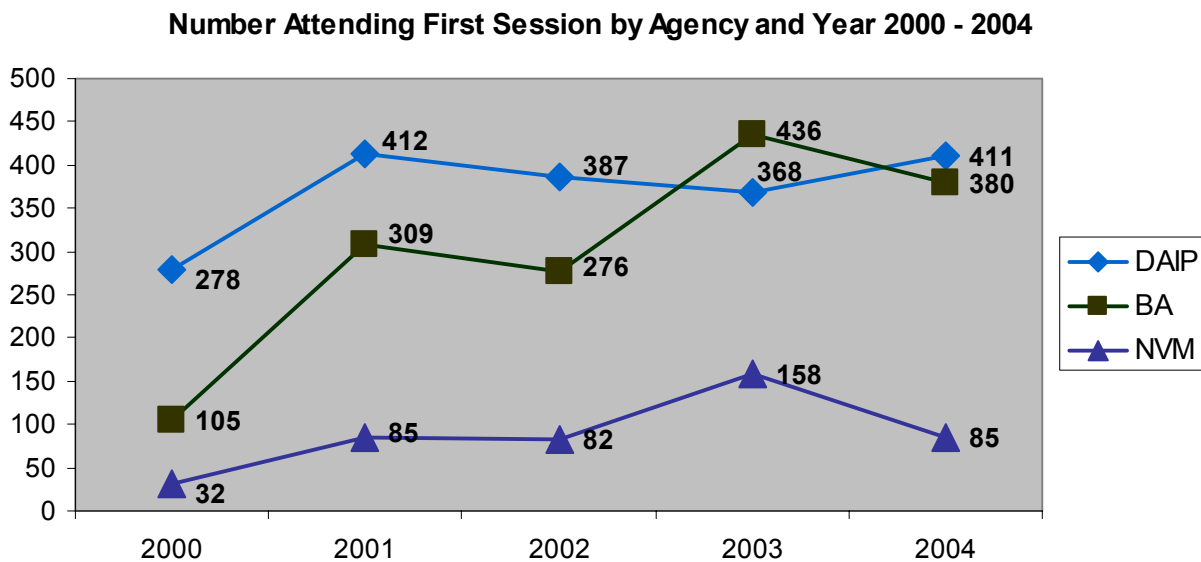
From 2000 to 2004 a total of 3,804 first sessions were attended. From 2000 to 2004 there was a 111 % increase in the number of first sessions attended. All three agencies experienced an increase in the number attending the first session over the period.

**Total Number Attending First Session by Year 2000 - 2004**



BA only reported new clients in 2003 and 2004. DAIP and NVM reported new clients from 2001 to 2004.

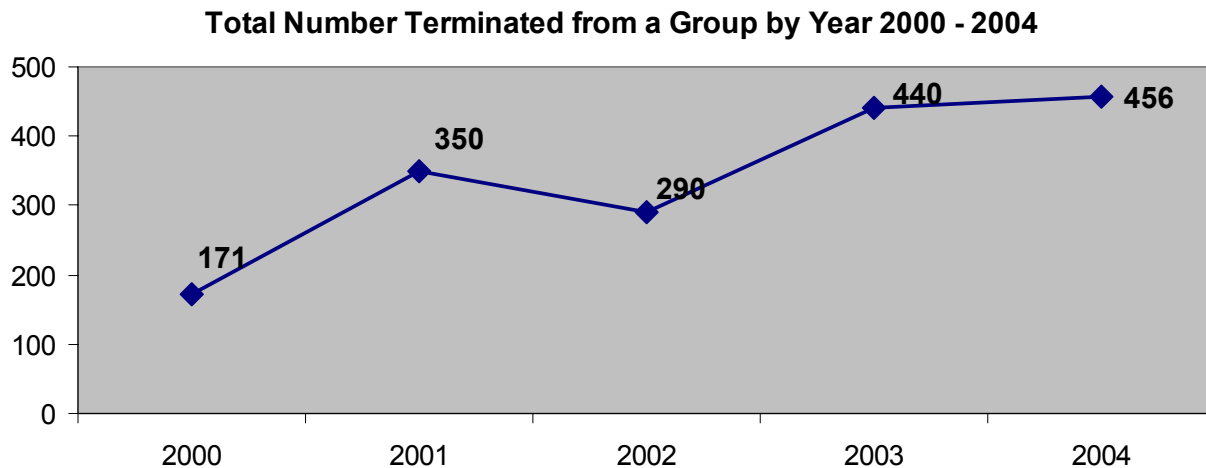
For BA and NVM, numbers attending the first session rose between 2000 and 2003 and then declined. From 2003 to 2004, NVM declined by 63 %.



DAIP and BA are fairly similar in first sessions attended as percentage of new clients enrolled between 2002 and 2004. Data for NVM is only available for 2003 and 2004. Counting or data entry errors are possible causes for the large percentage of first sessions attended for BA.

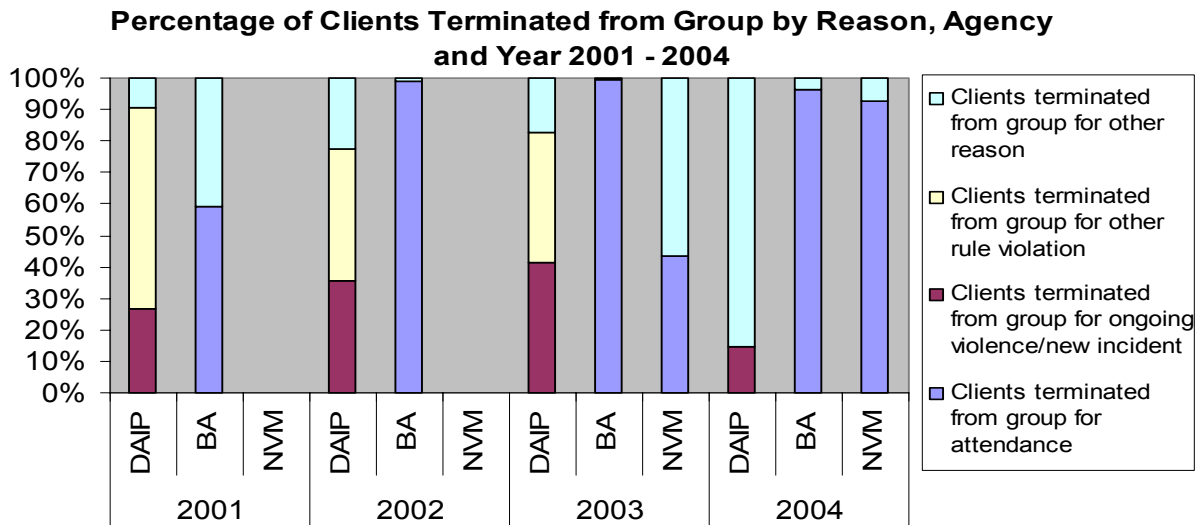
#### **“The Flow” Step Five - A: Terminating from a BIP Group**

There were a total of 1,707 people terminated from BIP groups between 2000 and 2004. Between 2000 and 2004 there was a 166 % increase, which is in part due to the fact that there were more people enrolled in BIP groups in the later years.



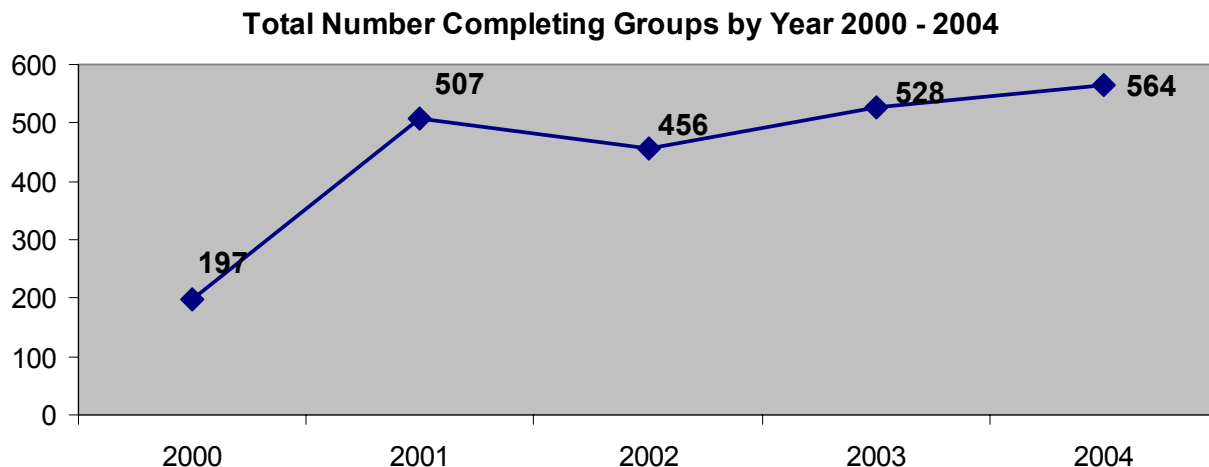
However, looking at terminations as a percentage of first groups attended, there is only a small increase between 2000 and 2004.

Data on reasons for termination from a group are not complete. This is partially due to differing attendance and termination policies among the three programs. NVM data on reasons for termination from group are only available for 2003 and 2004.

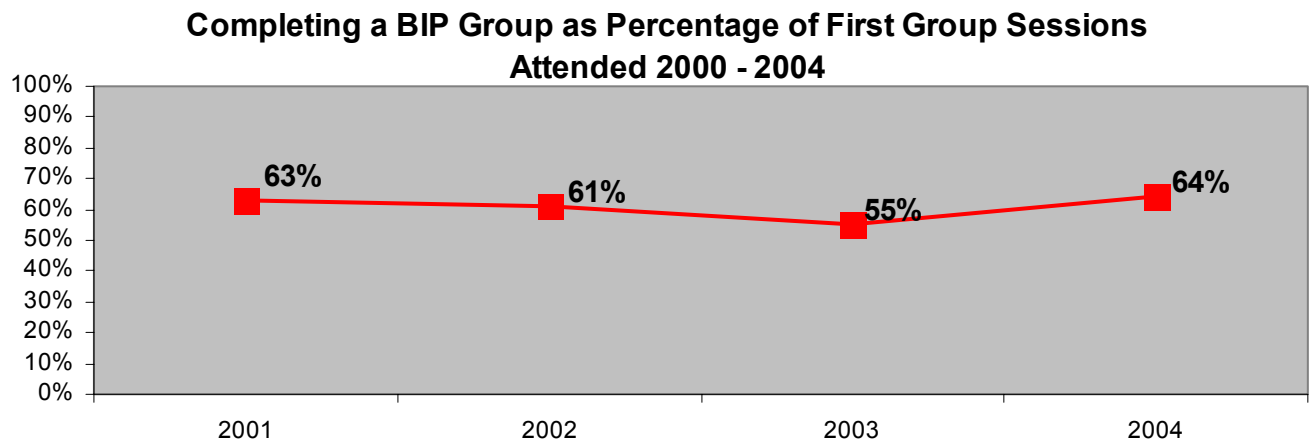


### “The Flow” Step Five B: Completing a BIP Group

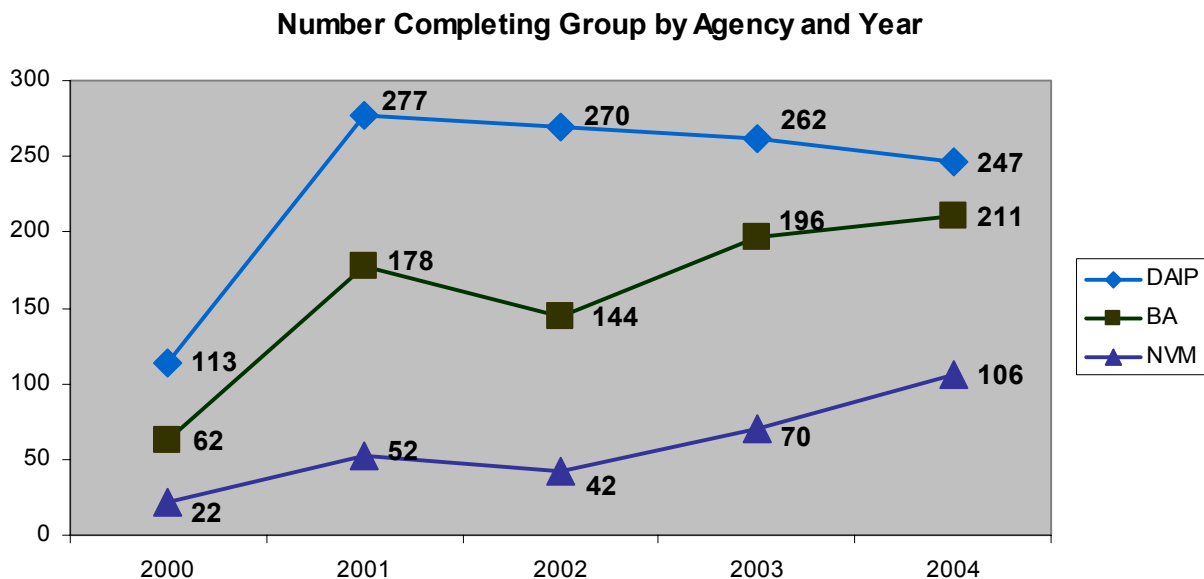
A total of 2,252 people completed a BIP group from 2000 to 2004. The number completing BIP groups increased 186 % during the time period. However, numbers completing from 2001 to 2004 increased only 11 %. One reason for this initial jump in completions is the increase in the number of BIP referrals as a condition of probation. The implementation of probation review hearings in 2000 was also a factor in the increase of the number of completions. This process put a stronger focus on probationers entering and completing BIP than ever before.



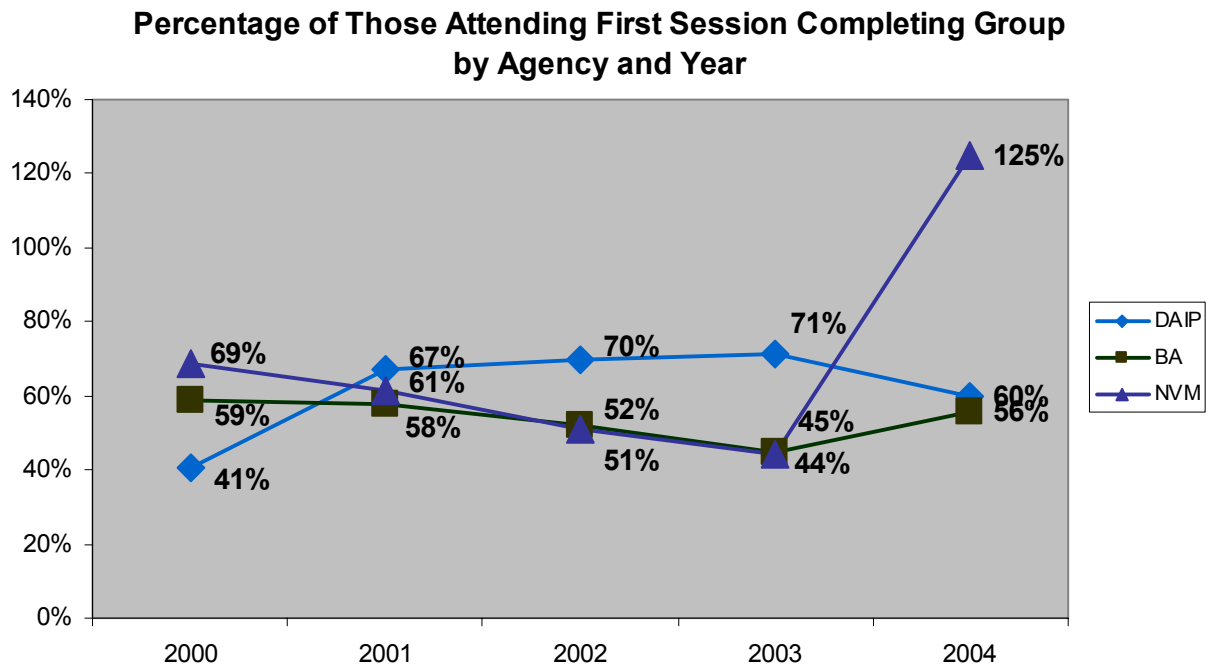
As the graph below shows, the percentage of those who attended their first group session and then completed their BIP decreased from 2000 to 2003 before increasing back to 2000 levels in 2004.



All three agencies experienced substantial increases in the number completing group between 2000 and 2004. DAIP increased 118 %, BA increased 240 % and NVM increased 381 % from 2000 to 2004.



The chart below shows that DAIP had the best percentages completed in 2001, 2002 and 2003 (67 % in 2001, 70 % in 2002 and 71 % in 2003).





Data analysis for this report was done by the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, Office of Statistical Analysis.

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